New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Case of Arsison, of Infernal Machine Notoriety.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 9.

On Thursday the District Court of Ohio, in session in Cincinnati, granted a new trial to WILLIAM H. ARRISON, of infernal machine notoriety, convicted of murder on the ground of misdirection in Judge FLINN's charge to the Jury. The Court has remanded his case to the Court of Common Pleas for a new trial. It is supposed that an act of the Legislature, transferring the business of a criminal Court to the Court of Common Pleas is so defective as to be null and void, and that ARRISON cannot, therefore, be tried by that Court; and the District Court having adjourned to September next, the order cannot be rescinded. Should the act referred to be valid, ARRISON will probably be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus escape punishment.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

The Naval Retiring Board will commence their duties on the 20th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is still at Key West. The seamen had deserted from [illegible] in attempting to arrest one of them named [illegible], Lieut. ARMSTRONG was obliged to shoot him, but did not dangerously wound him.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 8.

By the arrival of the *Corpus Christi* we have intelligence of an outbreak in San Luis Potosi, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of SANTA ANNA with orders to arrest some of the leading citizens of the place. The whole country is in arms. An attempt had been made to take Monterey. The Governor of Nuevo Leon had fled. Information reached Matamoras of the pronunciamento of San Luis Potosi, and on the 12th troops were preparing to leave that place to quell the insurrection. Chihuahua is also reported to be on the eve of a revolution.

No Epidemic in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 8.

The Board of Health has rescinded the resolution declaring the cholera epidemic in the city.

Arrivals of Vessels at Quebec, &c.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 9.

The arrivals from sea at this port, for the present year, up to this date, are two hundred and sixty-two less than at the same time last year, the deficiency in tonnage being ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-three tons. The decrease in passengers, as compared with last year, is eleven thousand and seventy-three, and the quarter's deficiency at the Custom-House upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

Business generally continues very dull.

Drafts Fraudulently Obtained—Large Reward Offered for their Recovery.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 9.

Three drafts for eight thousand five hundred dollars, drawn by I. ROBB & Co., of New-Orleans, on W. HOGE & Co., of New-York, payable to the order of ROBERT PARK, were fraudulently obtained to-day from MR. P. He offers a reward of fifteen hundred dollars for the apprehension of the rogues and the recovery of the drafts, and cautions all persons against purchasing them.

Defeat of the Coercive Act in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 9.

Sixty-six counties have been heard from, and they give a very small majority against the Prohibitory Law. The friends of the law have given up all hopes of success, as the remainder of the counties to be heard from are sure to give majorities against them.

The Steamer Buckeye State Ashore.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 9.

The steamer *Buckeye State*, early this morning, in a dense fog, ran on the rocks at Point Albino, twelve miles from here. The passengers were all taken off by a steam tug from this city. Should the present wind increase, there is danger that the vessel will go to pieces. The *Empire State* broke a double hawser trying to pull her off to-day.

Another Affair of Honor—One of the Parties Stabbed—Both Belligerents Arrested.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 9.

A duel was fought this afternoon in Roxbury, between two French sailors. Pistols were used, but, failing to kill, one of the parties rushed upon the other and stabbed him, but did not succeed in dispatching him. Both of the parties were arrested, and are now in custody.

The Portland Troubles.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 9.

A post mortem examination by the Coroner's Jury to-day, agreed with the verdict of the other Jury in regard to the death of ROBBINS, killed during the liquor riot at Portland. The case was then adjourned to Monday, to receive further testimony as to whether his death was justifiable under the circumstances or not.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 9.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday are received.

Advices from El Paso state that SANTA ANNA had ordered the arrest of M. SALAZAR, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, on charges of disrespect to superiors and want of energy.

Railroad Accident.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, June 10.

The express train going north on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon, killing a man named MCKNIGHT, who was riding on the engine, and injuring several others.

Anti-Prohibition Mass Convention at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, (Pa.,) Saturday, June 9.

An Anti-Prohibition Mass Convention was held here to-day. It was very largely attended. The delegation from Berks County and the upper townships of Lancaster County was over a mile in length.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 8.

The *Journal* announces the declination of Judge LORING, the American candidate for Governor, and the nomination of CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, late Congressman, as candidate in his stead.

The Africa's News in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

The foreign advices by the *Africa* were published by the Associated press this morning, but the effect on our Cotton market has not yet been developed.

Sinking of a Canal Boat and Loss of Three Lives.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, June 9.

A canal boat, having on board two men and a boy, went over the Lehigh dam yesterday, and, the boat sinking, all were drowned.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 10.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, New-Orleans papers of Monday last are at hand, but they contain no news of interest.

Secretary GUTHRIE has returned to Washington.

Burial of Rev. Dr. Brodhead.

The late Dr. BRODHEAD was interred on Friday afternoon in the vaults attached to the North Dutch Church, Fulton-street. Addresses were delivered by Drs. BETHUNE and DEWITT. The Church was crowded during the services.

HAVANA.

Shipping Intelligence—The British Squadron—New Bank—Important Rumor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

The *Cahawba* arrived last evening—a little earlier than expected—and leaves this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New-Orleans. Commodore M'CAULEY, in the frigate *San Jacinto*, Commander STRIBLING, arrived yesterday—for letters, &c. The *Fulton*, MITCHELL, has been in port since the 27th—all well. The part of the British West India Squadron at anchor here the past week, got under steam and sail yesterday for a cruise. Two frigates, propeller; large steamer *Medea*, and sloop-of-war *Scorpion*—no sick reports. The schr. *Scorpion* remains in port for a few days.

We are to have a Bank of Discount, Deposit, Exchange and Issue, established by special charter from the Government at Madrid—capital, $3,000,000; loans, ninety days, at 8 per cent. per annum; issues to amount of one-half of capital—may be increased to whole amount of bullion deposits; one-third of issues to be in specie in the vaults, which is not predicated upon actual deposits. The schedule for management, direction, &c., seems very nearly perfect.

Business has been good. Exchange on New-York, 3½ to 5¾ discount.

A rumor circulates, that a deputation has left Cuba by late steamers, to offer the Abolitionists of the United States, England and France, the freedom of Cuban Slaves, for the assurance of the freedom of Cuba from Spain. This will make new features in foreign policy, &c., and some disturbance. I do not think it is with approval or by volition of those who own property.

Doct. WOODWELL, U. S. Consul at Matanzas, arrived in the *Cahawba* last night, and left this morning for his residence by railroad.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the same date, gives the following additional items of Havana Gossip:

The *primo tenore* of the Spanish company of players now performing at the Villa Nueva theatre, who calls himself Signor CALDERON, has been arrested, and was placed first in the Royal Jail, but he has since been removed to the Punta Castle. It is stated that he was a Roman Catholic priest, and that his real name is CARBAJAL. He is understood to have been betrayed or discovered by a Jesuit priest. His offence is considered one of the deepest dye against the canons of the old mother church.

It has before been known in Cuba for a priest to raise himself to the dignity of President of the Tribunal of Accounts, and eventually to become the Compadre (Gossip) of Queen CHRISTINA herself, but it has never before been known for a priest to degrade himself by turning player.

What will be his punishment, no one can imagine. On the 29th inst. two artillerymen were killed whilst engaged in returning the salute of the British propeller frigate *Termagant*, Com. HENDERSON. The gun which they were firing not having been properly sponged out, went off before it was expected, and injured them so severely that next day they died.

Monday, the 28th inst., was the second day of Whitsuntide, and a "Double Cross" day in the Cuban calendar.

The negroes and negresses paraded the streets in parties, accompanied by the rude music of their African drums, cutting most extraordinary antics and behaving like what they are, semi-civilized creatures.

I am informed by a friend resident at Trinidad de Cuba that the Senor CADALSO, who was reported to have committed suicide in prison there, met his death in the following manner:

The officer in whose custody CADALSO was, made it a point of insulting him upon all occasions, and at length struck him with the blade of his sword. CADALSO, who was a very powerful man, burst the cords with which he was bound, and knocked the officer down. A sentinel rushed in to the officer's assistance, and killed CADALSO with his bayonet.

My friend also informs me that Trinidad and the towns in the interior are crowded with soldiers. There is scarcely a house, not excepting those occupied by lone females, but what has two or three common soldiers billeted upon it. Must not this be a very agreeable state of things?

General CONCHA gave a grand official dinner on the afternoon of the 29th inst. There were present among the company the Acting United States Consul of this city, the British and French Consuls General, the Austrian Consul, the Mexican and Chilian Consuls, and the Dutch Consul, Lieut. MITCHELL, commanding the United States steamer *Fulton*, Com. HENDERSON, of the British Navy, and the commanders of the British frigate *Eurydice*, steamers *Medea* and schooner *Scorpion*, then in this port.

The Platform of Ohio Know-Nothings.

From the Ohio Statesman, June 8.

The State Council of Know-Nothings, just held in Cleveland, have been compelled, from force of circumstances, to show their hand, or part of their hand, at least, to the public. These are glorious signs, and one or two more efforts to unharness themselves, will let loose the wild colts of the Order, and the horrid oaths they have taken to secrecy, will be scattered as chaff to the winds. This boastful, bragging, betting, midnight plotting "Sam," is already on his knees before popular indignation, and ready to turn State's evidence on himself and divulge the whole inside doings of Hindooism.

All that we want is to get at their real acknowledged sentiments, and then we can talk to them face to face. They are already scared out of nearly one-half their originally avowed principles—let them abandon the balance, burn their books, and deny the whole affair.

The resolutions laying down their platform, first reported, were not adopted, but the following was substituted and forced through by the *gag!* They then dispersed without making a ticket for the public eye, postponing further troubles until the 13th of July:

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

At the Annual Session of the State Council, held in Cleveland, June 5, 1855, the following Platform of Principles as expressive of the sentiment of the Order in this State, was adopted and ordered to be published to the world over the signatures of its officers.

We proclaim to the world the following Principles of the American Party of Ohio:

I. The unlimited *Freedom of Religion*, disconnected with politics—Hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—Equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are *thoroughly Americanized*, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a *refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter* until they shall have resided twenty-one years in the United States, and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed *exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.*

IV. Slavery is *local*—not *national*. We oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of WASHINGTON, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and Institutions to internal and external commerce by the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and the construction of National Roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The *Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.*

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate *Retrenchment and Reform*—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools. THOS. SPOONER, President.

JOHN E. REES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s—A Scenery—A Row—Fun—Massacre of Whigs.

Punctual to the time, our reporter dropped in on Saturday evening at the corner of Ludlow and Grand streets. The Vice President called the Council to order. P——y D——n discovering that B——s and P——y (the two expelled Whigs) were present, made a furious demonstration of fists and fulmination of big words against them, and moved an adjournment for half an hour, in order to put them out. Several fuzzy-faced boys simultaneously seconded the motion with clenched fists, and the motion prevailed. Thus the Council resolved itself back to chaos, for the purpose of a fight. The two, with perfect coolness, kept their seats, waiting the current of events. P——y D—— went for the police, and several went to swearing, while others amused themselves by expressing a desire to "lick the Brothers." In the confusion the President appeared, and H—— called the Brothers to order. With his accustomed good nature he requested the intruders to withdraw. Whereupon they quietly stated their business in coming was to protest against the mode of their expulsion. After being heard they departed, and a vote was passed to raise a Committee of five to examine their case. This may seem strange to the outside barbarians, viz.: that a Committee should be appointed to examine whether a thing done in open Council was properly done, but it seems to be a common thing in the Old Tenth Ward, and comes from the fact that the Brothers do nearly all their business under such a press of steam, that they "know nothing" of what they do. In this way arose the name of "Know-Nothing." The Tenth Ward, as Mogul B——r says, is the parent stock, and here started the appropriate name.

After this matter was disposed of, Brother A——n arose and stated that he had been notified by the Secretary to appear, as some charge had been made against him; and he desired to know what it was. A zealous Brother then had the resolution read, by which all members of outside political organizations should withdraw therefrom, or be expelled. Brother A——n said he had nothing to say, if that resolution was all there was against him. Whereupon, a suspicious Brother asked if Brother A——n was not Chairman of the Whig Committee? Brother A——n showed a little grit, and refused to answer, but admitted membership in the Temperance Alliance, and declared that body to be a political organization. Whereat some thought he should be immediately expelled—but as they were not trying to kill any one but Whigs, it was thought best to charge him with being a member of the Whig General Committee, which *meets at the Broadway House*. [The words in italics show the beat of the Brothers. The author of the charge is reported to belong to the Committee at Constitution Hall.] After much sparring over the matter, and some snarling from Brother A——n, he demanded a trial on the charge; whereupon a Committee of three was appointed for the purpose.

In the midst of this matter Brother M——r preferred written charges against some dozen or so of the Faithful for being guilty of belonging to some outside political party; but as the persons charged were not of the number *who must be expelled anyhow*, the charges were, by motion, laid on the table. [You can't come it, Brother M——r. Your days are numbered; the reporter is in touch of some of your [illegible]—REP.]

When this was fairly accomplished, (say 12 midnight,) P——y B——n mounted the floor to a question of privilege, and pronounced one of the most eloquent, solemn, pathetic and oratorical effusions which our reporter has ever heard. His eyes rolled up in a fine frenzy, his arms swung in rapture, and his legs worked in exultation. He walked and he talked, and he talked and he walked. The Brothers shouted, and B——n sat down. The main idea of his "question of privilege," was "My Brothers you have done nobly. Those Brothers who we are determined to put out, have no right to oppose it. We are the majority, and what we will do, we will do. The tricksters and wire pullers must all go. Brother M——n is an enemy to this Order. He wants us to follow the letter of our law and expel good brothers. But we know who we are after. I am an American. I love the cause."

It is worthy of note that the Brothers seem determined to go ahead in cutting off the pesky Whigs. Although it was announced that the acts of the Tenth Ward Council were a hissing and a by word all through the State, yet no man dared go farther than move that all further action on the odious resolution be laid on the table. A sleepy dozen or so voted Aye, but a platoon of Young America voted No.

Our reporter returns thanks for a seat at the *wrong* end of the room; but at the same time assures the Brothers that he could not, even if seated by the Secretary, report fully the works of Saturday night. The Secretary himself could not even get down the motions, counter-motions and amendments. Then how could an outside, uninitiated reporter get the speeches upon those motions. Profanity he will not report, hence the Brothers need never expect to see themselves in print precisely as they express themselves. The reporter takes especial pleasure in announcing that it is fully determined that no office seekers shall remain in the Tenth Ward Council. It is intended to rule America without officers, by settling everything in Council. The will of the majority being *law*, and the oracle its expounder. Of course BEN will serve as Councilman or Alderman, but he does not seek it. If he did, he would have to be expelled. Hail Columbia! Hail!!

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

FOURTH DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

In our report of yesterday's proceedings, we unwittingly made a statement which may convey an unfavorable impression as to the character of the Synod, which we by no means intended or desire. In our report of the preparations for the administration of the Lord's Supper, which were made on Thursday morning, we did not mean to say that the pleasantry was exercised upon that sacred ordinance, but arose when incidental matters were discussed connected with the arrangements.

The members of the Synod, however, state their recollection of the merriment alluded to, to be that it was connected with the supply of the Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON's pulpit—and we hasten to undo the impression which our words would seem to convey.

We may also state the *exclamation point* was an embellishment appended in the office and not the work of the reporter, although it was probably suggested by the associations produced by the statement he had made.

The Synod met at the usual hour, and was constituted with prayer. The roll was called and the minutes read. The number of delegates has heretofore been large—yesterday there were about thirty present. The large number excused last evening has somewhat thinned the house—yet there was a good number present.

The Classis of North Carolina in connection with the German Reformed Church, which has been considerably agitated for several years past, with respect to the Theology of Mercersburg, appeared in Synod through their Commissioner, Rev. Mr. BUTLER, who laid a communication upon the table, asking upon what terms they could be received into the Reformed Dutch Church. The Commissioner stated the position of the Classis, and the ground of their desire for this change of relation. This Classis have eight pastors and twenty-four churches—embraced in a territory about 140 miles long and two or three Counties in breadth.

The report of Rev. ROBERT P. LEE, D.D., the delegate of Synod to the last General Assembly, was read and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Rev. Mr. VANDERMEULEN, of the Classis of Holland, asked Synod to recommend three young men, desiring to study for the Ministry. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Professorate.

A motion to rescind the recommendation which Synod passed years ago, endorsing the *Christian Intelligencer*, was made, and after considerable debate was withdrawn.

An overture, on the meaning of the formula of Baptism, presented by the Classis of Schenectady and Westchester, created considerable discussion, and was finally referred to a Special Committee of three ministers and two elders.

The next annual meeting of the Synod, by invitation of the Consistory of the Church of Utica, was appointed to be held in that city.

Synod invited Rev. Dr. ADAMSON to deliver a lecture, "on the condition and prospects of South Africa," on Wednesday evening next, in the First Reformed Dutch Church. The Synod adjourned till Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. BUTLER, Commissioner from the Classis of North Carolina.

Board of Aldermen....FRIDAY, June 8.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, transmitting sundry communications from the Board of Fire Commissioners, with returns of expulsions and resignations from the Fire Department, in accordance with the decision of their Board. The action of the Fire Commissioners was confirmed.

An communication informing of the decision of the Board to disband Engine Co. No. 15, caused some discussion, but the action of the Commissioners was finally confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department to award contract for building a house for Hose Co. No. 16, and also for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5, was concurred in.

Reports of the same Committee, to award contract for building hose carriages for Hose Companies Nos. 19, 28 and 33, and engine for Engine Co. No. 30, were concurred in.

GRAND-STREET PAVING.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the manner in which the pavement of Grand-street with granite blocks had been laid, and whether the terms of the contract had been complied with, reported that in its most essential features, having the stone of uniform length, the contract had not been complied with. It is urged that if the work is accepted a heavy tax will be thrown upon the City Treasury for repairs long before such repairs would be required if the pavement had been laid down as called for by the specifications in the contract. The Committee animadvert upon the appointment of an inspector for the said work who was totally incompetent for the position. They remark, that in relation to contracts and conducting of public works generally, a rotten and reckless system prevails in the Executive Departments. Appended to the report was submitted a resolution directing that the Comptroller make no further payments to the contractors of said work until the terms of the contract have been strictly complied with.

Alderman VARIAN moved to adopt the report.

Alderman WM. TUCKER moved an amendment to lay the same on the table and print.

Alderman ELY said, adopting the report left it discretionary with the Comptroller to pay or not pay the sums alleged to be due the contractors.

Alderman VARIAN said that as he understood it, the intention of his associates on the Special Committee to whom the subject was referred was not to have the Comptroller pay the balance of the amount called for by the contract until the terms of said contract were complied with. The terms of the contract, he added, were, however, quite vague, even with the most stringent interpretation; but it was against the spirit of the contract [illegible] complied with, and they desired to cut off further payments until the same was remedied.

Alderman VOORHIS characterized the performance of the work out of all regard to the contract. If permitted to remain as it was, the whole would have to be taken up in less than a year. To pay for the same now would be but robbing the treasury of the amount paid.

The motion to lay the report on the table, and that it be printed, prevailed.

A large number of reports were received from the other Board, and referred to their appropriate Committees—after which, the Board adjourned to Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The Noble Dead.

The monument to be erected in Greenwood over the grave of the brave SCHENCK, who lost his life at the fire in the tailoring establishment of JENNINGS, No. 231 Broadway, in April, 1854, has been completed at the establishment of THOMAS F. GOODWIN, No. 171 West Fourteenth-street.

The monument is of pure Italian marble, square in shape, and stands six feet nine inches from the ground to the top. It is composed of a cap, die and plinth. The cap is ornamented with a fireman's cap, a trumpet and coil of hose, neatly executed. On each corner of the die is a reversed torch. On the left side, the coat of arms of the National Guard, surrounded with the words, "Our lost comrade," "Second National Guard," and on the right a miniature of fire truck No. 1.

On the front of the die is the following inscription:

This Monument is Erected
By the Members of
Mutual Hook and Ladder
Co. No. 1,
As a Tribute of affectionate
Remembrance of their Late
Brother Fireman and Ex-Foreman,
ANDREW C. SCHENCK,
Whose Life was Lost while in the discharge of his
duty as a member of the Company, and his
humane efforts to rescue his Brother Fire-
men from the Burning Ruins of the
Store No. 231 Broadway, on the
night of the 25th of April, 1854,
Aged 26 years and 6 mos.

The monument is really a beautiful one—a credit to its designer and sculptor, Mr. GOODWIN, and well worthy to be placed over the grave of the noble fellow whose untimely death it is intended to commemorate.

Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIS, recently installed Pastor over the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets, preached yesterday morning his first sermon since his installation. His text was 2d Timothy, ii., 15: *Study to show thyself approved unto God.* The corresponding relations of pastor and people and their reciprocal duties, was eloquently unfolded and enforced. Mr. VOORHIS, though a young man, possesses an unusually pleasing and effective delivery. His intonation is decisive and clear—his gesticulation impressive—his manner earnest. Mr. VOORHIS has been called to supply the place of the late pastor, Rev. Dr. FISHER, he having left in response to a call to assume the charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Utica. The Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church is the Church over which the late venerable Dr. BROADHEAD, (deceased within the past week,) was so long pastor.

Honorably Acquitted.

A few days ago a complaint was made at the Jefferson Police Court against a very worthy man, named CHARLES MURRAY, by a Ninth Ward Policeman, alleging that he (MURRAY,) was the keeper of a disorderly house on the corner of Greenwich-avenue and Horatio street. A hearing in the matter came off on Saturday, before Justice BRENNAN, who, after hearing evidence, regarded the accusation as anything but just, and honorably acquitted Mr. MURRAY from any such imputation.

Drowned.

A man—name unknown—jumped off the Hoboken ferry-boat at 6½ P. M. yesterday. A leaky boat belonging to the steamboat immediately pushed off with two men in it to the rescue. They got the man, and just as they had drawn him on board the boat sank. One of them seizing an oar swam off and was picked up. The other, known as "Dutch CHARLIE," and who is a worker six days of the week at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, sank. The passengers on the boat expressed indignation that the pilot took no pains to keep near the sinking boat.

The Divorce Case.

In Saturday's paper we published a communication received from Mr. MOOTRY, pronouncing the case of CURTISS vs. CURTISS, as published in Thursday's TIMES, to be incorrect. Since that time we have examined the report, and have investigated the matter. We find that it is correct in all essential matters. The only question submitted to the Jury was, whether Mr. CURTISS cohabited with Miss HOWARD. The Judge charged the Jury, for the purposes of the trial, that the decree of divorce of Indiana was not valid. Of course, such being the fact, the act of cohabitation was adulterous, and such was the verdict brought in by the Jury. It is true, and we should have added, that judgment was reserved. In our reports we confine ourselves to facts, leaving theories and inferences to be drawn by the Jury and the public.

Supposed Case of Murder.

On Saturday afternoon, a woman named MCLAURY called at the Coroner's office to inquire whether he could inform her as to the proper course to be taken by her to effect the apprehension of the person or persons who, as she believed, effected the murder of her husband, CHARLES MCLAURY. She stated that on the night of the 7th inst. her husband was called up to go to work on board a vessel in the East River; that he got up and started off in company with two men; that the next morning she made an unsuccessful effort to find the ship; that she has since learned facts which induce her to believe that foul play has been used to put her husband out of the way. A policeman volunteered his advice, and recommended her to go to the Mayor, to whom she went.

A Great Improvement.

Any improvement in Post-Office management is greeted by our citizens with a grateful feeling. We are happy to learn that there is to be a large increase in the number of boxes stationed in this City for the reception of letters for the mails and for City delivery. It will be seen by a notice from the Postmaster that these boxes are to be opened four times in each day, and their contents delivered at the Post-Office; and that there are to be three deliveries by carriers of City and mail letters. This arrangement is to go into effect on the 1st day of July next.

The greater the facilities offered to the public, correspondingly greater will be the increase of revenue to the Department.

Policeman Linn.

The Police Commissioners met Friday night and considered a few cases of Policemen charged with one thing and another. The only case of general interest was that of LINN, charged with aiding the escape of BAKER. LINN's lawyer moved for his client's discharge, and Mayor WOOD and Recorder SMITH seemed disposed to grant it, on the ground that no affidavits had been filed against him. Judge STUART objected, stating that the reason why no affidavits had been presented were very well known to the Board. The matter lies over to next Friday. It strikes us that the people would not think much better of their security for being protected by a policeman whom everybody believed to have assisted in the escape of the alleged murderer of POOLE.

Allen-street Youth's Missionary Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Allen-street Youth's Missionary Association took place on Sunday evening at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church. From the eighteenth report, as recited by the Secretary, we ascertained that the receipts during the past year have been $811 87, and the payments $73 28, leaving a net result of $538 59, the income of this year exceeding that of the past.

Rev. Dr. BANGS presided, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. J. WILEY, of Williamsburg, and Rev. JNO. PEGGS, Jr., of Connecticut. In the interval between these addresses a collection was taken up, while the choir executed an appropriate hymn—"Crown him Lord of all."

The proceedings were animated and interesting. Mr. PEGGS was formerly connected with the Hedding Mission in Seventeenth-street.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

The United States Hotel, situated 100 feet on Fulton, 65 on Water, and 70 on Pearl-street, was sold at auction on Friday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by COLE & CHILTON, for $50,000 over and above a mortgage on the property of $117,165 66, which included makes the total purchase money $167,165 66.

Some twenty lots of land on Avenue A, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and some buildings thereon, including the old Shot Tower, were sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, to C. C. VANDERBILT, for $42,000.

A Real Live Roaring Lion.

THOMAS LEVERIDGE, of Chambers-street Hotel, complains to the Mayor that ARCHIE GREEVE, of No. 150 Chambers, continually keeps on the sidewalk, chickens, dogs, goats, besides ponies and other two and four-legged animals. Besides which, he has in his cellar a real live roaring lion, (and no mistake nor any two ways about it,) which keeps up a continual roaring all night, to the infinite discomfort and disquiet of the whole neighborhood. He says he has seen the Lion—and that it is no Newfoundland dog, nor other large beast, but a veritable lion.

Mayor's Office—FRIDAY.

The complaints entered on the Mayor's Book were of the most ordinary description.

A few days ago a letter was received at the Mayor's office from a gentleman in Massachusetts, stating that he was very anxious to find his sister-in-law, who, he understood, was resident at a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, and requesting his Honor to investigate the matter. Officer THOMAS SAMPSON was detailed for the special duty; and, after considerable trouble, succeeded in finding the girl at a house of bad repute, No. 68 Crosby-street. The Mayor has given orders that she shall be sent to her friends.

Castle Garden.

In another column we publish an abstract of an elaborate opinion rendered by Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, in regard to the conversion of Castle Garden into an Emigrant Dépôt. His Honor seems to think that it is a very necessary move to facilitate the operations of the Commissioners of Emigration. He is of the opinion that there is no necessity of its becoming a nuisance, and he has therefore ordered the temporary injunction granted against them to be removed.

The Rape Case.

The persons who had been arrested on the complaint of MARIA KURELL, on the charge of having aided and assisted in violating her person, were discharged by Justice BOGART, on giving bail to the amount of $500. Isn't that small bail, Mr. Justice?

A Good Idea.

The Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists of Wall-street, are painting and brushing up, thus giving employment to mechanics, who are greatly benefited by these improvements at a time when work upon new buildings appears to be much suspended. Now is the time for Capitalists to put out their money on improvements, when labor is so cheap. Next year probably wages will be far above present rates.

For Texas.

Thirty families have "booked" themselves to leave this City in September for Texas, where they intend settling on land situated about forty miles from San Antonio. The land, which is said to be very fine, is in the hands of a company of gentlemen who intend settling on it themselves, and who dispose of it to actual settlers at $2 per acre. Payment in full is not required until after five years from the date of the lease.

A New Motive Power.

There is now on exhibition at room No. 17 of building No. 90 Broadway, a one-horse engine, which is driven by a motive power that seems to us entirely new. Its inventor and patentee claims that engines can be driven by the new power at one-fifth of the present cost, and without any fear from explosions. The invention is worthy the attention of all anxious for the improvement of motive power.

Killed on a Railroad.

Information was received at the Coroner's office yesterday, that a man, named JAMES MCNAB, was run over and instantly killed, on the Hudson River Railroad. His body was taken to the City Hospital, where Coroner WILHELM will hold an inquest at 11 o'clock this morning.

Deliberate Suicide.

Thursday afternoon several boys, while out fishing in the stream at the foot of Sixty-second-street, observed a man on the banks putting stones into his pocket and then walk deliberately into the water. The alarm was given, but before his body could be recovered he was a corpse. The body was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house.

A Felonious Assault by a Woman.

INA BANKS, a colored woman, residing at No. 21 Anthony-street, had some slight quarrel with MARY REED, another colored neighbor, during which the latter threw a basin full of boiling water on the back of the former.

Laying in his Winter's Coal.

SAMUEL MCFADDEN, a colored carman, was arrested on Friday by Officer MARVIN, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing two loads of coal from his employer. Committed for trial by Justice DAVISON.

☞ The ship *Pierre Soulé*, which arrived on Sunday week from the west coast of Africa, brought to Messrs. I. B. GAGER & Co. the finest specimen of the Ourang Outang ever landed in this country. It is a male, about three years old, and well formed. It is said to have some small notion of the moral law, but has not yet shown any signs of a recognition of the Code of Honor. That'll come, however, if he is introduced into the right circles.

☞ A telegraphic communication from the Eighteenth Ward Station was received at the Chief's office at 7 o'clock last night, announcing that a man had committed suicide at No. 176 East Twenty-second-street. Neither the name, age, country of the unfortunate man, or the cause of the rash act were stated.

☞ An interesting discourse on the "Sin and Shame of Profane Swearing" was preached before a very large audience last evening, in the Market-street Church, by the Pastor, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

☞ Prof. BARKER will deliver the Introductory Lecture to the Summer Course at the New-York Medical College, East Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. See advertisement in another column.

☞ HENRY H. HOWARD, advertises as the Anti-Know-Nothing and Anti-Maine-Law candidate for Street Commissioner. Why not keep FOWLER in? Who can make more out of it than he has?

☞ The New-York *Observer* copies a part of one of our Turf reports, and in the same column wonders how the press can go in for the reporting of such things.

☞ The publication of the Spanish newspaper *La Cronica* is temporarily suspended, in consequence of the ill health of its editor, A. X. LAMARTINE, Esq.

☞ We were right—THE TIMES is not married.

Alleged Extorting Money.

On Saturday an examination came off at the Tombs, in which a hotel-keeper is charged with attempting to extort money from a boarder. It appears from the affidavit of complainant, that he was boarding at the hotel and subsequently left. On sending for his trunk, some person at the hotel refused to give it up. He afterwards sent a communication to the same place, requesting the return of his property, but it was not forthcoming, and he subsequently made unsuccessful attempts to get possession of it. He charges an attempt to extort from him. On the other side, this is denied, and it is further said that the board of the prosecutor was and still remains unpaid, and that the proprietors would give up the property when legally called upon so to do.

The Portland Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that the smoke of excitement has blown away, we can come at the real facts in regard to the late melancholy riot. From a careful examination of all the official statements and proceedings of the Courts, we find the following points clearly established:

1. The City Council of Portland, by a vote on the 5d of May, ordered that Mayor Dow and two Aldermen be a Committee to "arrange for the establishment of a City Agency, for the lawful sale of spirituous liquors." Under this order Mr. Dow purchased the liquors which the mob attempted to seize. The Judge distinctly acquitted the Mayor of any "intent to sell in violation of law."

2. Mr. Dow was defending the liquors which were held under the *authority of the Court* when the mob assailed them. This is a vitally important point.

3. The Mayor did not order the troops to fire until the riot had been in full progress for over two hours—nor until at least "two bushels of stones" had been thrown into the building by the rioters—nor until a pistol or musket had been fired by one of the mob at the Police—nor until several arrests had been made without any apparent effect on the populace.

4. The unhappy man who was shot was one of the rioters; so the Coroner's inquest decided by their verdict.

5. The riot was provoked by personal and political opposition to the Mayor. At his election he was vehemently opposed by the *foreign* population, and he has not used very kindly to conciliate them since. They, in turn, sought an opportunity to retaliate, and were made to believe that Mr. Dow had violated his own law.

6. Mayor Dow only gave the order to fire when in his judgment as a public officer the peace of the city and the security of its property demanded such an extreme step. Had the mob raged on unchecked the Mayor would have been censured on all sides. As in the Astor place riots in this City, a necessity was decided on the authorities to employ the argument of musketballs. No one laments that necessity more than do the friends of the Maine Law, who desire the maintenance of the public order.

7. The riot was not produced in "enforcement of the Maine Law," as many allege. It was occasioned by an attack willful and violent on city property; it was quelled by the lawful authorities, who acted in their official responsibility. Much as we deplore the whole melancholy affair, we do not find in it one tangible argument against the wisdom, city, righteousness or expediency of a prohibitory law. JUSTICE.

ENGLAND.

Debate in the House of Commons and the Parliament, the Ministerial Resignations.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 25, 1855.

These are race days at Epsom as well as in Parliament, and the betting for "the Derby" was considerable during the whole week. The winner of Epsom was *White Darrell*; the winner (in slang and impressive language) at Westminster remains probably to remain so—the member for the University of Oxford. You will see that the discussion respecting the course of Mr. DISRAELI's motion in these debates was entirely nor-mal—he goes with the Peace party. I have no doubt that Mr. BAROCHE and Mr. CORBEN, who are expected to speak this evening, will pay many a compliment to their illustrious recruit. But where are you, they ask, the nations of Lord GREY, Mr. GIBSON and Mr. LAYARD? Echo answers—where? Parliamentary strategy has not yet developed itself. Mr. M. GIBSON's motion (which was made last Monday evening, yet has been with-drawn since) means that the negotiations are not yet concluded. The motion and its withdrawal were evidently concerted between the right honorable member and the Government, in order to feel the pulse of personal disposition in the House of Commons. The debate showed that this disposi-tion is a marked one, and that, in fact, the feeling of conflict, spite its parting cover, is a weapon of party warfare in the hands of the opposition, whose task is to be, for the present, safe in office, patriotic, and to talk high words about England's honor and mis-guided humanity. Everybody knows here that the Tories would make peace at once, if allowed to get the power of doing so. They would make it with the reason, that after the ruin which the country has been run to by the Whigs, Lord DERBY had no choice but to conclude the war without delay. You just remember such is the course which the Tories overall follow, and just because this course is often thwarted their big words delude nobody, and it is even more from a sense of shame at their own impotence than from any hope to get the power, that M. DISRAELI has given notice to move, and has moved his want of confidence in the Cabinet. The debates on this motion will be continued this evening. You will probably hear of the result by the telegraph to Liverpool. I have no doubt that it will be one against the motion, but if it should be the contrary, Parliament will, as I am told, be dissolved. Lord PALMERSTON has con-ducted himself so as to have won the Queen's favor and satisfaction. His former peccadilloes against the Court-clique are forgiven, and he will be allowed to exhaust all constitu-tional means of maintaining himself at the head of Her Majesty's Government. Dissolution is, however, not likely to be wanted. The very dread of such an event is a source of many votes in favor of the Government. There are not a few defaulters to be, in the ranks of the honorable members. I know a gallant Colonel—member for a Western constituency—who has debts for upwards of a quar-ter of a million pounds; debts which he has no means to pay, and for which he would have been sequestrated long since but for his having the prero-gatives of Legislative inviolability. He is one of a numerous class, and this class votes for anything that keeps them in Parliament. There is a bad feeling out of doors, say Whigs as well as Tories, and by this bad feeling, they mean the chances of not being returned at a general election. Mr. GLADSTONE supports the amendment of Sir W. HEATHCOTE, because it is not warlike, and I should not be surprised if the House should take the same view of the question. It is, however, not improba-ble, that some new amendment will be brought in, more unmeaning of war or peace than all the rest, and carried accordingly against the Tories, though not for the Government. The art of Parlia-mentary phraseology just now consists in say-ing nothing that could be construed either as a censure against, or approval of the ministerial policy, which is assented to be unanimously for war, and believed to work seriously for peace. But I may stop short in these conjectures. The telegraph, as I said, will tell you the result, after this letter shall have been posted and gone. We are going to have holidays for Whitsuntide. The House will adjourn this evening until, probably, next Monday week. Hon-orable members want some rest of the fatigues of legislation, which were unusually heavy during the last fortnight by the incessant rehearsals of some funny scene. It is amusing to see the air of sang, innocence with which such or such a member tells his assigned part in a comedy arranged behind the curtains or "up stairs." The principal perform-ers in such parliamentary farces are sure to have, sooner or later, their remuneration. We have an instance of this kind just now. Lord PALMERSTON wanted, as you may remember, to drop, a few weeks ago, some mysterious hints respecting Holland; on his asked Mr. PRINSE, the honorable member for Bath, to act for the reconstruction of Parliament. The method was made and, of course, withdrawn as soon as the noble Viscount had de-livered his lesson, and "Mr. PRINSE, Q. C. M. P., for Bath, has been appointed to succeed Rear-Ad-miral W. A. B. HAMILTON, as second Secretary to the Admiralty." Ask me a question and I will give you an appointment; such seems to be the minis-terial answer to "Liberal" members in search of a good place. Now I don't mean to say that Mr. PRINSE is not to be "the right man in the right place," as the phrase runs, only it would have been desirable that he should have got into his place without what seems to be a job. He is a friend of Palmerston, is he not—and this friendship helped him to a place. We shall see what his friend will gain by it. It is said that Sir James GRAHAM will not be heard of for some time to come. There would, surely, be ample reasons for his keeping silent, for no public statesman has ever been laid more bare than he by Mr. LAYARD; but I am really not sar-castic at all respecting that promised silence. These honorable legislators have a rhinoceros hide against any pangs of shame. Look at CLANRICARDE—he extensively speaks to and is listened to by the Lords, to the astonishment of Punch and the pub-lic. This is bad enough, but we have worse. "Captain CHESNEY died broken hearted," said Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in his statement before the Sebastopol Committee, and while saying so, he "knew and what is more, he admits he did, in a most direct manner at Mr. LAYARD." He said him, as far as a look could speak—you murderer! It is wonderful what extent impudence may be carried to! Only think of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, against whom the blood of the brothers BANDIERA is still crying in heaven, looking "significantly" at Mr. LAYARD! Only to witness against any prosecution for the suspicion of homicide. The idea would be ludicrous, if it were not done of a burlesque, if it were not done of a Parliamentary Commission. And that "honorable" Parson, with the magnificent look, is, after all, the very man who caused the death of CHESNEY, if he was really murdered. Mr. LAYARD has proved that Sir JAMES GRAHAM, instead of being a judge to sit in a Court-Martial, he was (Mr. LAYARD) and consented blow at all. Just the time First Lord of the Admiralty was obliged to "resign" and the resignation of Mr. LAYARD's friend, and yet he has to answer the charges and the consequences look to commencement. The separate was probably well intended, and Sir CHARLES NAPIER's death gained a great deal of sympathy. His name lit right, in the pretty general opinion, and he would prove the falsehood of Sir J. GRAHAM, as he told LAYARD, if only he were at liberty to reveal matters which, for the present, must remain secret.

But the time of revelations will come, when power shall have become a fact.

I spent a few days in the country, and was quite a little surprised to see how similar the spirit in the provinces is. John Bull in a small borough is quite different from John Bull in the city of London. There he hates Austria, declares his friendship to the oppressed nationalities (save the Irish, d—n the fellows,) and is still of opinion, that the war which he wishes to be prosecuted with the utmost energy, is a war for justice, freedom, &c., &c., here, in London, on the contrary, Austria, "our ally to a certain extent"—as PALMERSTON said—is spoken of in terms of hope and fear,—the nation-alities are pooh-poohed,—and the war must be con-cluded at any price. Your Londoner is evidently free from his countryman's delusion about highly moral and liberal tendencies of the war. He should like to hear of Sebastopol's fall, but that is all what he cares for, and repudiates every other sa-crifice, and if Sebastopol should not fall, after all, well, he thinks, with Lord GREY, that Russia's proposals contained all the elements of an hon-orable peace.

There is nothing new from the Crimea. The tel-egraph seems to have put a stop to every activity at head quarters, lest their deeds shall be known at home. The French reserve has, however, sailed with sealed orders as to its place of destination, but we know that it was to Kamiesch. The Allies have now, certainly, an immense army in the Crimea. PELISSIER is a bold General. Some-thing might be done, or at least attempted. It will be so; we are assured. There will be a combinatio operation from Eupatoria, Balaklava and Kertch—this latter place being to be taken first. We shall see. In the meantime, the last (their number is legion,) of Austria's propositions has met with a favorable reception at the Tuileries. I have told you that the dismissal of DROUYN DE LHUYS is but another demonstration without any meaning. The Congress *is to be opened again some day next* week. The declarations of Lord JOHN (yesterday evening) respecting Austria's position, are suffi-ciently clear to dispel the delusions about her readi-ness "to join" the allies.

GRIST, who, as you know, definitively retired from the stage, made her reappearance yesterday night, in DONIZETTI's "Favorita." A crowded audience absolved her inconsistency by a very hearty welcome. A fine voice is sure to be pardon-ed for not keeping her word to be silent.

I just hear that some doubts are expressed re-specting the issue on Mr. DISRAELI's motion. Mr. ROEBUCK remains untractable, and will not hear of any explanations in favor of Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. LAYARD has been less rigid, and attended a meeting of Ministerialists held at the noble Viscount's official residence. This will go far to have his indiscretions pardoned, and may perhaps help him even to some "right place," in which we wish he may not prove a "wrong man."

EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Vienna Conferences are to be resumed. There is to be a meeting to-morrow, and ano-ther on Monday. The feast of the Holy Ghost is selected perhaps with a hope to the success of fiery tongues on that memorable day. Easter was a day of sacrifice; Whitsuntide may be that of suc-cess for diplomacy. A gentleman from whom I often had very correct information, assures me that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will, in a very short time, re-tire from the Cabinet. There is a miracle in Spain. Do they pay their debts? perhaps will you ask. No! The miracle is not of such an extraordinary character, and it consists only in the tears shed by an image in a church, which took the sale of church property very much to its canvas.

CANADA.

Trade and Navigation Returns for 1854—Prorogation of Parliament—Separate School Bill for Upper Canada—The Elective Council Bill Shelved—Enrolling in the Mosquito Season.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 4, 1855.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for the year 1854 have now been completed, and were laid before *Parliament a few days ago.* The total value of the imports for the year amounted to $40,529,326, and of the exports to little more than one half, or $22,019,190. Comparing the last three years the imports show a much greater in-crease than the exports; the former being $29,286,-403 in 1852; $31,081,436 in 1853; and $40,529,325 in 1854. The exports were $15,307,607 in 1852; $22,901,303 in 1853; and $22,019,190, or a slight falling off rather than an increase, in 1854. The exports for 1854 are made up as follows: Produce of the mines, $298,923; produce of the sea, $349,711; produce of the forest, $11,981,367; ani-mals and their products, $833,273; vegetable food, $7,291,305; other agricultural products, $71,747; manufactures, $189,749; other articles, $44,984; value of ships built at Quebec, $2,208,250; 20 per cent. is added to the value of exports from the inland ports, or $1,765,881, to make up the total given above. The value of the exports to the Uni-ted States was $8,640,008, more than half which, or $5,374,501, comes under the class of vegetable food. The exports of Wheat were 1,893,598 bushe-ls in 1852; 2,656,903 bushels in 1853; and only 1,442,577 bushels in 1854. Of Flour, 703,024 bbls. in 1852; 786,068 bbls. in 1853; and 654,400 bbls. in 1854.

Of the imports, $15,535,008 were from the Uni-ted States, being an increase of nearly four mil-lions as compared with the previous year. The chief items from the United States, are iron and hardware manufactures, $1,959,412; tea, $1,321,-354; sugar, $980,009; tobacco, $416,749; Indian corn, $719,949; cotton manufactures, $634,591; woolen manufactures, $579,740; machinery, $550,-259; mess pork, $510,507.

Of the whole imports, the largest amount has been on hardware and iron, manufactured and un-manufactured, which, not including machinery, amounted in 1853 to $5,827,520; and in 1854 to $6,079,709. The total woolen manufactures im-ported, were of the value of $5,417,466; cotton manufactures, $5,076,349; silks, $1,802,782; books, $479,261, chiefly from the United States; leather, $640,000.

The returns show an increasing necessity for the Maine Law. While the consumption of tea seems to have slightly diminished, that of ardent spirits has been steadily increasing. Deducting from the imports and manufactures, the quantity manufac-tured at home and exported, it appears that the con-sumption of ardent spirits and wines in Canada was 3,131,360 gallons in 1852; 3,739,619 in 1853; and 4,125,287 in 1854, besides ale, beer, por-ter, &c. The importation of whisky has increased more than seven-fold, as compared with 1852.

The goods imported into Canada from the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty from 10th of October, 1854, to 5th of January, 1855, were of the total value of $331,844, on which the duties re-tainable amounted to $31,513. The three princi-pal items were tallow, $172,840; seeds, $165,-027; and oats, $36,180. The total value of the goods imported during the year was $415,630, not a very large amount, but still more than double the importation of either of the two preceding years.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday. Dur-ing the last week of the session, a subject of very great importance to the educational interests of Upper Canada was under discussion. During last Winter, Dr. CHARBONNELLE, Roman Catholic Bish-op of Toronto, spent about a month in Quebec in the capacity of a "lobby member," bringing his in-fluence to bear on the Government, and on the members of the Legislature, especially the Roman Catholic members from Lower Canada, with a view to the introduction of a separate School bill for Upper Canada. The object of the Bishop's visit to Quebec was very generally known, but it was imagined by the uninitiated that he had failed in his mission, as the long session was allowed to draw very near its close, without any work being given by the Government that such a bill would be introduced. At length, however, when half of the Upper Canada members had gone home, thinking that all the important business of the session was disposed of, a separate School bill for Upper Cana-da was introduced into the Legislative Council by Receiver General TACHE, a Roman Catholic and French Canadian, and was carried through that House in a very few days. The bill then came down to the Lower House, and was certainly an extraordinary production, even after it had passed the ordeal of three readings, and whatever amount of discussion the grave and reverend signiors of the Upper House had thought fit to bestow upon it. It provided, that any five persons, heads of families, being householders or freeholders in any School section, might separate themselves from the rest of the community, and erect a separate School—that they should be allowed to share, in proportion to the number of children, in the Legislative grant for school purposes, and not only so, but in the lo-cal school assessments, from which the bill at the same time exempted them from contributing a single sixpence. Such a monstrosity of a bill as this was, was of course very severely handled by many of the Upper Canada members of the Lower House. Extreme Tories and Clear Grit Reformers united in denouncing it, as striking a death-blow at the Common School system of Up-per Canada, which has mainly contributed to make the Upper Province what it is, and on the main-tenance of which the hopes of our best men for the future of our country very largely rest. The Gov-ernment, however, had a sweeping Lower Canada majority to carry the bill through for them, only two of the Lower Canadians, belonging to the Rouge party, voting against it. But of the Upper Canadians present, only a few reliable hacks, who never find any *pill too* nauseous to swallow, when greased out of the store-house of good fat jobs, al-ways at the disposal of the Government—only a few of such thick and thin Ministerial supporters voted for the bill, and on most of the divisions there was an Upper Canada majority against it, and this, notwithstanding that several who had spoken against the bill, shirked the voting, so as not to in-crease the embarrassment of the Ministry. From the turn taken by the debate, the Government could not fail to see that the bill, however much favored by the Lower Canadian members, would in Upper Canada be the most unpopular of all their measures, and they submitted accordingly to sev-eral important amendments on it, before the final passage. The discussion called forth several good speeches, the principle of a common unsectarian education for the whole population being ably de-fended by Mr. BROWN, Mr. GAMBLE and others. Mr. BROWN, in one of the best speeches of the session, threw his whole heart into an eloquent appeal to the Lower Canadians, not to lay the hand of destruction, at the bidding of Bishop CHARBON-NELLE, on the Common School system of Upper Canada, to which we now look with pride as the noblest institution of our country, and on which we rely, with God's blessing, for the continued and growing intelligence and vir-tue of its population. He showed that it was the duty of the State to give every child the elements of education, leaving religious instruc-tion as a matter for the family and the Church, and that this could only be done bringing all the chil-dren together, for it would be impossible to provide funds enough to support efficient schools, if each sect—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Me-thodist and Presbyterian—were to have their own separate schools, requiring twelve or fifteen thou-sand teachers and school-houses, where three or four thousand are now sufficient. The comparative merits of the common and so-called "religious" systems he illustrated by pointing to the state of education at the present moment in Upper and in Lower Canada respectively. In Upper Canada, with an unsectarian education open to all, the *youth were growing up intelligent and educated*—no fewer than 200,000 being in attendance at school. In Lower Canada, where the clergy had had for 150 years the full control of education, having the amplest funds at their disposal to carry it out to whatever extent they pleased, and where the public schools were conducted on the sectarian or religious principle—dissentients being allowed to form sepa-rate schools—what has been the result? Why, that last year out of 300,000 children of school age, only 40,000 were attending school; and generation after generation grow up in a state of ignorance so gross, that Lord SYDENHAM had remarked that he knew of parishes where there were not more than six people who could read and write; and that it was a fact, of the truth of which all could satisfy themselves, that of 7,000 names attached to a pe-tition lately presented, only 100 were autographs—the remaining 6,900 being crosses or written for the parties. No wonder that the representatives of the people of Upper Canada should exclaim loudly against a system, producing such fruits as these, being thrust upon them against their will at the dictation of foreign ecclesiastics.

The bill for making the Legislative Council elec-tive, went up to the Legislative Council about ten days before the close of the session, and was thrown out by a majority of 13 to 8 of the Councillors. They did not exactly like to commit suicide without having a little more time for reflection.

I have been ruralising for the last few days in the neighborhood of Montreal, but these cannibals of mosquitoes are enough to make one sigh for a re-turn, even were it to the dirty streets of Quebec. Yesterday I had the left eye literally sealed, so as to be unable to distinguish with it light from dark-ness, without a strong effort, and this morning I awoke with the right eye in the same predicament. At present, I have about half recovered the use of my optics, and am able to admire my lovely shops in the looking-glass.

A few showers have fallen within the last day or two, which are greatly needed to refresh the thirsty earth. X.

Who Saved the Union in 1850?—A New Claim Filed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* reports the substance of speeches made at Spotsylvania and Fredericksburg, by J. W. BRYCE, Esq. It re-ports him to have said that he was one of SAM's sponsors—that he was present at his birth—that thirteen gentlemen, at the City of New-York, in 1844, formed the Order of United Americans—that "They had attempted no political action till 1850, when, during the hesitation and alarm, prior to the Compromise measures, *this party, ten thousand strong in New-York, got up the Castle Garden meet-ing to express sympathy with those measures.* You should not, therefore, doubt the Union sentiments of the Northern American party. They supported FILLMORE's nomination, and would not vote for SCOTT."

Query—Was the above statement intended for this latitude, as well as for that of Virginia?

Query—Did the Order of United Americans en-courage the PARSON Administration to pass the Nebraska-Kansas measure?

Query—Is there any greater folly than that shown by the American party, in their attempt to establish their principles, upon the basis of a pro-slavery de-votion, and pro-slavery affiliations? There are two objections to such a basis: first—the free States are repugnant to it; second—the slave States care nothing for it; they feel strong enough to carry their points without the aid of an organized Northern support; and they care nothing for the American principles, for they have too few foreigners among them to create any alarm.

Oh! that the Know-Nothings would be wise—that they would consider their latter end! What hope can they reasonably have of assistance from the South? They get none of Virginia, yet she went against them. They cannot carry their strong-est State, New-York, with such a platform as they are likely to construct, containing, outward, pro-slavery planks. While I think I may say, without exaggeration, that the various branches of the Ameri-can party in this state, if united, would constitute *a majority of the whole number of voters*, yet they can not be united upon a pro-slavery platform. I will venture that prediction. SAM FREEMAN.

MAY 30, 1855.

Matters and Things in Northern Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is some time since I have written to you, but the neglect is not the result of a loss of in-terest in your noble sheet. Indeed, I prefer the TIMES before all the family of dailies. It is a copi-ous and faithful chronicler of passing events; its editorial columns and correspondence are able, va-ried, and of high moral tone. Upon the great ques-tions of the day it is conservato-progressive—just right, and, of course, too fast for some and too slow for others. It is out-spoken—a fearless advocate for legitimate reforms, and an equally fearless op-poser of radicalism, leveling, humbuggery and fanaticism, in both politics and religion. The TIMES is doing a great and good work. Its mission is the improvement of this disordered world. It has already made its mark, and will live in history. May you, Mr. Editor, live long to support the good and the true, and to do battle against the evil and the false, and may your efforts be crowned with success to the utmost extent of your laudable am-bition.

The present season, with us, will long be remem-bered for its scarcity of provisions and high prices. The weevil destroyed our wheat crop of last year, and the excessive drouth injured the corn, buck-wheat, oats, and potatoes. All crops were short, *excepting grass, and the long cold Winter* has con-sumed all that was raised, so that the price of hay is equal to that of other indispensable articles of consumption. It is a common remark that all arti-cles of provision were never so nearly consumed at this season of the year as now. There is, how-ever, no suffering from want, and should the earth yield average crops the present year, we shall have an abundance and to spare. The present season is instructive. It will teach all who are capable of learning, their dependence on Providence and the necessity of economy.

We were beginning to suffer for want of rain, and many a long visaged croaker began to groan out: "If we don't have rain soon we shall have no crops, and the failure of another season will bring famine." True, all true enough—but the time for concluding that God was about to withhold seed time and harvest, had not yet come. For now, while I write, the genial rain is descending and vegetation is shooting up with a rapidity that is al-most perceivable from one minute to another.

The Spring has been cold—very cold—but still vegetation has nobly stood the trial. It has not ac-quired a rapid growth, but has made substantial progress, with very few exceptions exhibiting a healthy appearance. If the season should be favor-able from this time on, perhaps we never had better prospects on the first of June than we now have of an abundant harvest.

The people of this locality are paying increased attention to the subject of education. We have in this valley three Academies of high order, under the direction of the religious denominations. One in the village of Wyoming and one in Wilkesbarre, under the management of the Presbyterians, and one at Kingston, reared and conducted by the Methodists—the last consisting of three brick build-ings, and capable of accommodating four hundred students. This institution has been remarkably successful, and for the past year has been about full. Such is the place it holds in the confidence of the people, that its destruction by fire a little more than two years since, seems to have given it increased efficiency, and to have constituted a new *era in the history of its career of usefulness.* Of the internal concerns of the other two my informa-tion is imperfect, but the buildings are real gems.

Our railroad projects are in a much greater state *of forwardness than the most sanguine hoped for at* the date of my former communication upon the sub-ject. The Delaware and Western Road—from the Delaware Water Gap to Scranton—will probably be finished in the Fall, and nearly as soon will be completed the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road, from Scranton to Nanticoke, embracing twenty-five miles of our richest coal fields. At farthest, by the commencement of another year, we expect to be able to step upon the cars a few rods from my pre-sent locality in the morning and to reach New-York by twelve. This road, when finished—and we hope that will be during the next year—will bring us within about the same distance from Phil-adelphia by the Catawissa and Reading Roads. The upper end of this road will be completed first, for the simple reason that New-York capitalists are up earlier in the morning than those of Philadel-phia. They see the importance of access to our immense coal fields, and of our local trade; and hence they have subscribed largely to the stock of the road, and enabled the Directors to push the up-per section through.

I notice, Mr. Editor, that you have taken a lively interest in the coal question, and that this is a ques-tion second to none but the *bread question*, in its relation to the physical wants of man, none will deny. Now let me say for your comfort that such is the extent of our coal fields, such the quality of our coal, and such the facilities for mining, that when we have an open communication with New-York Bay, at Elizabethtown, coal will be plentier and cheaper in New-York. This region—the Lack-awanna and Susquehanna Valleys—can compete successfully with any other coal region in Penn-sylvania in the New-York market, when our rail-roads are completed.

The question has sometimes been asked, how long these coal beds will last. The nearest approach to an answer to this question which can be made will have some doubt. This great coal basin reaches from Carbondale to Beach Haven, a distance of about *forty-five* miles, of from three to five miles wide. The mines of coal, so far as they have been pene-trated, will afford an average of twenty-five feet thickness, and every acre will yield twenty-five thousand tons of coal. Now find out how much of this coal will be wanted per annum, and then task your arithmetical powers in finding out the length of time through which the supply will extend. The result will astonish you, but, if your data is right, will not be far from the truth—indeed, I may say will be mathematically certain. ITINERANT.

KINGSTON, Penn., June 4, 1855.

The Difficulty in Montreal with the United States Consul.

We recently published an article from the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, giving a very one-sided account of what that journal supposed to be a violation of law by Mr. DORWIN, United States Consul. Other Montreal papers have taken a to-tally different, and, we conceive, a more correct view of the case. In justice to Mr. DORWIN, who has simply done his duty in the premises, we in-sert the following:

From the Montreal Argus.

The notice published in our city journals by the United States Consul at this port, calling upon masters of American ships on their arrival, to de-posit with him the ships' registers, has led on the part of one of our city contemporaries, to remarks which are alike unjust in themselves, and ill-ad-vised, when applied to an officer of a foreign nation, with which we are on terms of amity, who is mere-ly following the instructions of his Government. There can be no doubt that the law of the United States being as described in the Consul's notice, it is his duty to approve nautical men of the fact, and to warn them of the penalty to which they make themselves liable by infringing it. Mr. DORWIN is not so ignorant as to imagine, as the Commercial *Advertiser* would lead his readers to infer—that he can impose United States laws, on our soil, or levy the penalties for infraction of United States laws, by legislation. He merely implies neither the expectation nor the desire to do so. But there is no impropriety on his part in apprising American citizens what their laws require; nor impropriety in in-coming him for giving this information. The causes that led to the publication of this notice form an ample justification of it. A loss of life has occurred to a member of an American vessel, which probably would not have happened had the master reported himself on arrival to the Consul of his nation, and availed himself of the advice it was his duty to give. It is now his duty to do what lies in his power to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity.

The instructions of American Consuls prescribe the course they are to adopt in such cases, in the following terms:

"One essential object of the Consular appointment is the protection of that class of our fellow citizens whose habits of life require a kind of guardianship of their persons and interests in foreign countries, but at the same time a strict vigilance over their conduct."

We should scarcely have thought the remarks of the *Commercial Advertiser* on this subject worthy particular notice, had it not been that that paper is at present looked on as the quasi Government organ in Montreal; and as such, its remarks it may utter may carry a weight elsewhere beyond anything their intrinsic importance merits.

The *Montreal Herald* expresses the same opinion as the above.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

A very curious affair is, says the *Sentinelle de Namur*, about to occupy public attention in Belgi-um. In the siege of Bouvignes, in 1455, the Duke DE BRABANT made prisoner a gentleman named LE-GRAIN, but instead of taking his life, as he was en-titled to do, the Duke consented to spare him on condition of receiving all his estates and property. LEGRAIN made over all his possessions, but stipulated that at the end of four centuries it should return to his family. The Duke made no objection. The *four centuries expire in July next, and already a* great many persons, representing themselves to be descendants of LEGRAIN, are preparing to claim the property. It is foreseen that the claims will give rise to numerous law suits.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the sanitary state of the French army in the Crimea. Its sub-stance is summed up in the following concluding sentence: The army enjoys as good health as could possibly have been hoped for. The number of men taken into the ambulances, which in the month of March was 7,566, was in April reduced to 5,600, while the number of those who left cured in the same month, was 1,300, having been 1,064 in March. This has been the result, although, in con-sequence of the siege operations, the wounded were more numerous in April than in March. The army of the Crimea is, then, in good condition to fulfil its mission.

In opposition to the statement recently made in the House of Lords by Lord STRATLEY of Aldenley, to the effect that the trade of Russia has been re-duced by 50 or 60 per cent. in consequence of last year's blockade, Messrs. SMITH & CHARLES state that the imports of Russian tallow into the king-dom from the 1st June, 1854 to the 21st May, 1855, have been 61,828 casks, besides 5,304 casks from Odessa and the south of Russia, making together 67,132 casks. The quantity still en route to this country from St. Petersburg and at Prussian ports, is stated at 15,000 casks. These figures conse-quently represent a total of 82,132 casks. The total imports from the 1st June, 1853, to the 21st May, 1854, were 71,759 casks.

A slight political effervescence has been mani-fested among the inhabitants of Rocca di Papa, a small village situate almost on the summit of Mons Albano, who were never supposed to have any oth-er ambition than to supply, at the highest possible price, donkeys and guides to visitors to the Con-vent of the Passionists, which is situate on the site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Latialis. On the 9th, whilst the Pope was at Castel Gandolfo, they took it into their heads to cry "Viva Mazzini!" to inscribe on the walls the old motto, "Dio e Popo-lo!" in short, to make a little Revolution on their own. Some carabineers were sent to establish order; the chiefs of the riot having been arrested, all was over.

We have news from the Cape to the 4th of April. The Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY, was at Cape Town. The Cape Parliament, which was in ses-sion, is said to be negotiating with the Home Gov-ernment for the reestablishment of a steam postal service. The Caffres are quiet. Quantities of copper are brought up from the copper mines, but cannot be conveyed for shipment until there is grass for the cattle. The treasonat is not yet com-menced. More wool will be exported this year than was ever known. Tonnage is scarce—freight 3½d. per lb., while 1d. is paid in Australia.

The war papers are full of assurances that pro-gress is making at Sebastopol by means of sinkpots. The think they add for the glory, it may be sup-posed, of the military profession. The thing in-tended is *camouflets*. In the *Aide Memoire* for the use of the French officers of artillery, *camouflet* is defined to be *petit fourneau de mine qu'on fait couver dans la galerie de l'ennemi*—"A little loaded mine which is made to burst into the gallery of the ene-my." There is no need to be unnecessarily zealous to bring war into evil odor.

The fourth report of the Select Committee on the Army before Sebastopol has just been published. It is in the form of a blue book, of nearly 400 pages. The report merely contains the minutes of evidence taken from the 2d to the 12th of May inclusive, comprising that of Sir T. HASTINGS, Mr. C. HAR-BERT, M. P., Admiral DUNDAS, Sir J. GRAHAM, and the Earl of ABERDEEN. The next publication will, of course, be the report of the Committee, pro-perly so called.

Mr. FENTON, the celebrated photographer, and his assistant, have been actively employed in front of Sebastopol. His duties in the British Museum compel him to leave the Crimea now; but such have been his zeal and energy, in spite of winter weather, and occasionally of Russian missiles, that he will bring home with him about eight hundred views of Sebastopol and its vicinity.

The *Athenæum* believes that the scientific com-mission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord DUNDONALD's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians have reported in favor of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engi-neers.

The *Presse d'Orient*, of Constantinople, of the 14th, says: "Letters from Erzeroum announce that the Russians who are at Bayazid are forcibly incorporating in their army the Armenians and the Kurds."

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th state that all the fortified harbors in the Bay of Finland had been declared in a state of siege. Seven prizes taken by the English arrived at Elsinore on the 23d.

A plan is spoken of in Paris to effect the de-struction of the garrison of Sebastopol by famine. An expedition of some 40,000 or 50,000 men is preparing, it is said, for that object.

It is reported that Admiral LYONS has written home for as many screw ships of the line as can be spared, in order that he may carry on certain im-portant operations in the Black Sea.

The telegraphic line between Genoa and Nice was inaugurated on the 17th, and opened to the public on the following day.

The yacht *America*, now lying at Gosport, is ad-vertised as for sale.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Affairs of Page, Bacon & Co.

From the Alta California, May 16.

The house of PAGE, BACON & Co. did an immensely profitable business. It commenced with a cash capital of $20,000, and has made to the partners the magnificent sum of $1,300,000. What has become of all this? We will try and explain. The sum of $440,000 was loaned by them some time back to PAGE & BACON of St. Louis; $200,000, which was sent to New-York previous to the first suspension, was taken by PAGE & BACON to pay-ment business.

This makes up the whole amount that the house here has made, and the following table shows the balance of the account that DARIUS D. PAGE and HENRY D. BACON have chiselled out of PAGE, BACON & Co. and the people of California:

Deposits and Certificates of Deposit	$440,000
Time Certificates	477,000
Drafts on New-York to return	240,000
Total	$1,157,000
To this add what the house has made	1,300,000
Total	$2,457,000

This amount of two millions four hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars is what the house of PAGE & BACON had got from California previous to their failure, and for this they had transferred to NORTON & PARROT, for the cancelling of the time certificate holders, property estimated by them to be worth $420,000. The Treasury certificate is much lower, say $229,000. Upon this property, which have been transferred to NORTON & PARROT, consisting of real estate, balances of books, and bills receivable generally. How much of it has been furnished or stripped in the hands of those who were indicted to the house is not now known, nor does it affect the question as to the unscrupulous act of California for the benefit of PAGE & BACON, for which no equivalent had been received.

Deducting the $230,000 from the $2,457,000, and we have $2,200,000 as the amount of money used by the St. Louis House of the firm of the Californ-nia House.

And this (so far as we can learn thus) is the ex-hibit of the affairs of the great house of PAGE, BA-CON & Co. It is not now for us to add anything to the above figures. That a long and systematic course of deception has been practiced on Califor-nia by PAGE & BACON is now apparent. They commenced after some state of their affairs, and the people here saw and were seeking all their gold when they knew that in all probability they would never be able to repay.

Our business men came forward with a liberality that was culpable, and by signing a bond for them, enabled them to open and go on again with their business. How was this magnanimity repaid? With that gratitude which has a sting in it. They took more of their money and sent it away, and then made a grand smash up; and up to this time we cannot learn that Mr. PAGE has given any se-curity to his creditors here from his own property of two millions in St. Louis, which he certainly pledged to his assembled friends and creditors on Sunday, Feb. 25, for the payment of every claim against him. It has been reported that he has signed a deed of trust for four hundred acres of land, to secure those who had signed the bond, but the report was premature. Why does he not se-cure everybody? Where are the two millions that were pledged? Have not the depositors and cer-tificate holders as good a right to security as any one? The creditors want light on this whole matter.

Flowers of San Antonio Mission.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Mr. JOHN SWAN, of Monterey, who lately returned from these diggings, informs us that there are now working at San Antonio some thirty Ameri-cans and sixty or seventy Sonorians and Indi-ans. The Sonorians have never come, and long hose and rockers, and are making from two to four dollars a day; the Sonorians, with battles, two and two and a half dollars. Parties are digging a well to supply water to the tomb and cradles. There are now two stores at the Mission, well sup-plied from Monterey, and, living near by, five American families. The gold is generally fine, but coarse ore is also found. Some persons have lately arrived there from Kern River, who say that the placers of the Mission are much the best of the two. There is said to be good diggings over a superficies of one hundred miles—sufficient to em-ploy a thousand men at three dollars a day. The country abounds in minerals, and is extremely healthy—cool at night and warm in the middle of the day. The gardens of the Mission, planted by the old Franciscan Fathers, produce excellent figs, grapes, peaches, apples, quinces, limes, pears, olives, and almonds; all kinds of such fruits will grow well. The priests cultivated wheat and grains of the best quality, besides all sorts of gar-den vegetables. There are as many as seven thou-sand head of cattle belonging to rancheros, which pasture in the vicinity of the placers.

Department News.

From the Washington Union.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office—*The New Agricultural Report.*—We are gratified to learn that the next agricultural report is in press, and is rapidly progressing. We copy the following article on horned cattle by Mr. BROWNE, which may be read with interest by all who are engaged in propagating domestic animals.

SHORT-HORNS AS DURHAM CATTLE.—The short-horned Durham, or more properly the 'im-proved short-horn,' is now unquestionably consid-ered, in the most probable breed of cattle for meat or milk extent, provided they are furnished with a judiciously bred. The reason for this are obvious enough, as no animal arrives so early at maturity, few supply meat superior in quality, and none give a greater abundance of milk than it does, when properly crossed with other breeds. It has some-times been urged, however, that short-horn cows are liable to obesity, puininess, or a defective state of the adipose tissue, plethora, apoplexy, and their consequents—chronic, or some pleurisy and pneu-monia, phthisis, and other pulmonary complaints, milk fever, &c., &c. The majority of these diseas-es, it is true, is unfortunately the lot, and no doubt, in many instances, they are hereditary. But admitting such to be the fact, it by no means fol-lows that the short horns are more subject to the above-named complaints than the Herefords and Devons, nor even so much so; for the fact of ear-lier maturity being in favor of the former, proves the greatest degree of health, while experience cor-roborates more forcibly this conclusion. It has also occasionally been asserted that, in another partic-ular, the short-horns are deficient; that is, they are considered to be but indifferent milkers. The ob-jection can readily be overcome by crossing the best imported short-horned heads with our ordinary cows, by means of which good milkers are general-ly be insured.

The merit of laying the foundation of this breed has been conceded to CHARLES COLLING, of Kat-ton, near Darlington, in England; for that im-proved short-horns existed long before his day cannot be doubted, as the spirit of improvement in the breeders of the old short-horts commenced in the valley of the Tees as early as the year 1700, which resulted in the improved modern breed. These ef-forts, begun by Sir WILLIAM QUIXSIE, and carried on by Mr. MILBANK, of Barmingham, was nearly perfected by COLLING, whose principal success ap-pears to have been in the formation of a proper con-ception of what this breed should be, both as to handle and symmetry, as well as the careful selec-tion of such from a comparatively degenerate race, and judiciously breeding from them afterwards. The original 'Teeswater,' together with the still coarser breed known in the East Riding of York-shire as the 'Holderness,' especially the latter, was a large ungainly animal, generally deficient in his forequarters, with strong shoulders, slow and unpaddable to feed, as well as being but a wil-dling beast for the butcher. The meat was coarse to the palate and unsightly to the eye. There was thus plenty of room, if not much encourage-ment, for producing something better; and the task was undertaken and entered into with as much spirit as discrimination by CHARLES COLLING, conjointly with ROBERT, his brother. The success of these gentlemen was, from the first, considerable. They produced, by judicious selecting and crossing, the celebrated bull Hubback,

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE JUDICIARY.

[Concluded from Fifth Page.]

Local complaint has been to an extent obviated by the merits and demerits of the City Judiciary, through the means: publication of certain gossiping sketches in a weekly newspaper of some celebrity, as well as though a few mischievous editorials readily impugning Judicial motives in a daily gazette of large circulation. In the midst of sharp, and public curiosity upon the matter, a brief glance at its subject may not be inappropriate or entertaining.

Of all the varied public offices in the State, none are more laborious, more thankless and more unsatisfactory of fame and emolument than the office of the Judge. We speak of the Republic—of the present day—of the era of elective judiciary—of the epoch when trial by jury has almost reached a climax of absurd effects and melancholy results, (a climax too almost which may cause a reaction of the legal elements of the age back toward the level plains of those domains ruled mildly over by the civilians.) We speak of the judicial crisis in history when politics and popular prejudice demand amalgamation with time-honored principles, and clamor for judgment over time-worn precedents—when the mob becomes critical over sagacious, virtue and consistency—when the trembling minds of a legal doctrine shrink at many valued footprints, and when few cases of legal characters or sparkling fountains of fantastic wit and fancy appear to gladden the eye or refresh the mind. The office is laborious because of the increasing demands of economics on judicial gases. It is thankless, because those demands are accompanied with small patience and less respect for learning. It is unsatisfactory of fame, because the temptations to more notoriety are often irresistible, and because the popular mind grows yearly more incapable of estimating mental excellence, when their standard for judicial requirements is political expediency and the probabilities of partisan triumph. It is unsatisfactory of emolument because the capacities of the brain, of the nerves, of the soul are gauged by the capabilities of the strong arm, the strong back and the results of labor-saving machinery; as well as because thought and judgment in a pecuniary way are estimated by the same man who weigh architecture, street grading and the ordinary supplies of a metropolis by the economical envelopments of the contract system.

Few citizens, fewer jurors, and even a few lawyers, are ignorant of the real labors performed by our City Judiciary. They see a Judge seated in a chair for six hours a day reading, writing and listening. They view him as a man participating in these without apparent labor; and they think of him as a gentleman who takes a comfortable breakfast of tea, toast and the MORNING TIMES before he comes to his "sittings,"—and who leaves them to go home to roast-beef and claret, or champignons and hock—with a comfortable snooze in an easy chair—a rehashing on paper of sundry arguments—and a good night's rest—all for three or four thousand dollars a year. Suitors, jurors, and some lawyers, think of these things with a reference to the word sinecure. They keep in mind themselves, who toil and fume and fret over calicoes, silks, salt, sugar, stocks, real estate, and incipient quarrels from sunrise to sunset—often making less per year than the learned Judge, and infinitely more tired in brain! If common sense ever whispers in their ears, "Fools! toil and work for yourselves and for selfish ends: *He* toils for others and for the cause of immutable justice," the whisper is driven away by the old song of "Good pay—little work—no interest—jolly race."

None but the wearied pachyderm knows the reality of the rough roads—the length of the posts—the beauty of the wayside grass—the heat of the noon-day sun—the chill of the frosty nights—that have been the accompaniments of his burden from market-town to city. None but the judge whose ear becomes a sieve for platitudes—whose nose is used to scent fraud and casuistry—whose eyes are to gaze at specimens of foolish action—whose pen is to copy wearisome details, pointless and monotonous—whose lips are to discriminate for others, hearing the few truths that have been beaten by babbling tongues, and "almost crushed to earth to rise again" on judicial lobbies—whose days in monotonous employment, unrefreshed by hours of relaxation, fit him for nights of nervousness—whose lungs are shrivelled in ill-ventilated rooms or diseased by the fumes from second-hand stoves—whose greatest labor is by the midnight light wading through crude notes and disjointed argument, or bothersome cases nearly always inapplicable, and calling for fresh references to authority. And yet these are but the few instances (which spring recurrent from the pen-nib in its rapid travel,) of judicial vexations and labors which the experienced court practitioner could summon to the page of example.

Then, there is the relief of the sometimes racy case—the eloquent harangue—the witty repartee—the intensity of suffering wrong—the delights of redressing oppression—the comicalities of worldly pathos—the applause of the judicious few—and the calm satisfaction of a conscience void of offence and gratified at the opportunity of promulgating in a practical form, "peace on earth—good will toward men." You may add—the possession of some fame—that fame which honest rightly seeks, and true intellect always craves—the fame attached to the fulfillment of an emulation—

"'Be not the Aonian driven cattle—
Hit it here in the strife.'"

Is it not the fame often which the notoriety of an inferior tribunal may cut-dazzle! or which the sneer of a hostile press may darken? Let there come answer from the impulsive pen of the gazetteer, whose strokes often attempts to confute in a second the study and the reasoning of days and of nights. Let also reply the disappointed suitor who, balked of his wrong, shakes his retiring fist at the Judge, only to clench it in the nominating convention or shake it in terror about the ballot-box!

The annoyances—the vexations—the disquietudes—the impatiences—aye, the solicitudes of the judiciary far outweigh the pleasure, the satisfaction and the comforts attaching to it. Is it not rather a cause of surprise that there is so much courtesy, suavity, patience, and dignified expression from the Bench, than that a few of its members should be sometimes sarcastic, or petulant, or yielding to the pressure and prejudices of the men? Especially so as regards the Bench of New-York—where "law" has become more of a trade and less of a profession—where the Judges are beginning to lead the terrorisms, and teach them, instead of we educating, profiting by their experience and their industry.

The Judiciary of New-York unites the labors of *nisi prius* and in force to an almost incredible degree. Ah dozen Judges pass upon the litigations which industriously employ a thousand lawyers, and whose details are supervised by an army of scrivenerly and office clerks. Fifty thousand litigants annually go forth to contend in the City Hall tournaments. Millions of property hang on the dispensed of judicial pen strokes. The reported cases—generally a fresh of those which are condemned to the oblivion of MSS.—may indeed speak volumes in this behalf.

The Judge is to be at "Chambers" by 9 o'clock to meet a crowd of attorneys, eager for orders to "extend time to answer"—for orders—for injunctions—for attachments—for references—for orders and decisions, whose variety is only surpassed in many instances by the variety and severity of the applications. He is to listen to counsels show pleadings, or defaults, or entry judgments; and to a dozen contentions upon technical questions. Each and all of these interpersed with wearying and counter-wearying of questionable judgment debtors—with now and then interludes of naturalizations of a foreign constituency, who absolve themselves from allegiance to foreign potentates and princes with a stolidity perfectly alarming to the patriotic breast.

Or he proceeds to the call of the calendar in a close room, amid a babel like confusion of tongues from melancholy jurors, dismissed witnesses, perspiring suitors, nervous attorneys, witty barristers, and confused spectators, with a clerk shouting on one hand and a crier imploring silence upon the other. Cases are "postponed" or "put down;" or "reserved" or "referred." One counsel is "engaged;" another is "sick;" a witness is absent; a commission unreturned; somebody "is a-like;" nobody is ready; all is hurry skurry. And in the midst of all the Judge is expected to be self-possessed, self-reliant, courteous, ready, and in the possession of a dignified good temper.

Or the trial begins. The opening is oftentimes more confusing to the Judge than the pleadings, which are modeled upon the idiosyncrasy of the chancery. Witnesses are sworn and their evidence taken down amid a cross-firing of questions and objections, which snarl into gordian knots of argumentation, that the ready tact of the Justice or his greater learning must cut. Discussions are had upon a principle that to shoot the Beach into false positions is perfectly legitimate, and which proceed upon the theory that its occupant never read the Code, never heard of *Blackstone*, and requires to be instructed in all the cardinal rules of logic and evidence. A charge to the Jury is to be made that shall bring an orderly verdict out of chaotic evidence—a charge which might be in many cases best given in this wise: "Gentlemen, if you believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, he is entitled to your verdict. If you believe those for the defendant, then he is entitled to your verdict; but for my part, gentlemen, I don't believe either set!" A charge which, however given, will dissatisfy somebody—draw a sarcasm from one counsel, or a growl from the other client—and be hedged about with a labyrinth of exceptions.

Or he sits in banco at argument. This is the pleasantest and the most satisfactory. The record is printed before him, and so are the points of counsel. Hour after hour passes in argument. Sometimes the advocate appreciates his case, and sometimes he don't. Sometimes he is terse—sometimes he wanders. But generally he is sure to strain the legs of the pensive tables with piles of law books, and to impress on the judicial mind that now, for the first time, has "the important principles for my client been discussed."

Or he goes jaded to his home to become but an exile in his own house—from friends, wife and children. To take dinner with an aching head and a tired frame, and withdraw to his library, on whose table or shelves piles of "cases" and "bills of exception" to be settled, await him; or "decrees" to be worded, or ghosts of dead and gone arguments rising up asking to be exorcised with words of reversal, or embalmed with sentences of approval. References of counsel are to be glanced at, and compared, and annotated—the vein of a hint to be followed for the golden ore of a satisfactory result. And the exigencies of commerce, the clamors of fade, the distractions of conflicting doctrines, to be each and all met with the smile of Justice. "*His labor, hot opus est.*"

Perhaps the untiring attorney pursues him to his household fireside, with requests for an order of imminent importance. "John Jones is absconding," or Simon Simpson is selling his property, or Richard Ribbons is erecting a nuisance, &c., &c.; &c. Occasionally the apparition of a law clerk starts up, to reprove him, as it were, and to ask for an order at the public dinner-table—at the soirée of a friend, for which he has actually stolen an hour—or at his stands, of a Summer's day, on the deck of a steamboat, preparing for a few days of relaxation.

Exacting as are the duties of the Bench, and constant as are its labors, the incumbents to this City have never complained, but

"Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

They have ever cherished a pride in their office, and a hearty regard for their Bar associates. "Ex-Court clerks" may grow cynical, "outraged suitors" may slander, "excommunicated lawyers" may damn with faint praise; but their name and their works go to the forums of Maine and of Oregon, and into Westminster Hall.

No stain upon the Manhattan ermine has ever been seen. No confidence in its Judiciary has ever been abused. The virtues of Knickerbocker Judges have descended to filial successors. The yearning of the son has emulated the profundity of the sire.

Revolutionary fame is kept alive upon its bench, and much as some may shake the head and shrug the shoulders at the enunciation, the ability of the Bench has not, *in the average increase of judicial incumbents*, deteriorated. Law is not an exact science; and when tables of Logarithms have contained their defects, and mathematical certainties have been queried, let it be no disparagement to jurisprudence to say, that cases have been overruled, or decisions been reversed, or the same figgets in the same forensic fire-places given various shadows of fame. For in no department of learning are there so many men of many minds as in the law.

There is one excellence possessed by the Judiciary of New-York City, which has been often remarked—it is the excellence of a proficiency in *belles lettres*. The annals of Tryon County and the historical sketches of Mr. Justice CAMPBELL; the "American Antiquities" of Mr. Surrogate BRADFORD, and those delightful *resumés* of fact and law in his two volumes of reports; the Municipal Essay of Mr. Justice HOFFMAN, so inlaid with finished style and graced with harmonious periods; the preface of Mr. Justice CLERKE to an edition of WARREN'S Law Studies, evincing an acquaintance with the most polished writers of the literature of the olden country, to which his ancestors belong; the exceedingly interesting and incomparably valuable introduction of Mr. Justice DALY to the last volume of City Reports, exhibiting a love of research only surpassed by a graceful ease of rhetoric which accompanied it; the philosophical pages of Mr. Justice DURER's treatise on Insurance, may not invidiously be selected as instances of our remark. And it is not doubted, after attentively perusing many of the decisions from the pens of other judicial magnates in the reports, that if the time and the occasion were offered, they too could, outside of the immediate domains of the profession, vindicate their scholarship and literary taste.

The Student, edited and published by N. A. CALKINS, New-York, has completed its tenth volume, and deserves eulogy as a work (issued as a monthly magazine, we believe,) which may safely be read in families. It combines instruction with entertainment. Its illustrations, on wood, are so extremely bad that they entirely spoil the appearance of the book.

We have received a story entitled *Sister Rose*, (reprinted by Mr. T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, from *Household Words*,) which is declared on the title-page to be "By CHARLES DICKENS." It is a story of the French Revolution, full of incident, but we very much doubt, from subject and style, its being written by DICKENS.

The illustrated quarto edition of the complete *Works of Shakspeare*, (collated with the editions of COLLIER, HALLIWELL, and KNIGHT,) progresses most favorably. It is published by MARTIN & JENNINGS, Rockaway-street, and one distinguishing feature is that the illustrations consist of well-engraved character portraits of eminent living performers.

A pen and pencil holder which cannot be injured by any pressure against keys in a man's pocket, and which feels pleasant in the hand when writing, has been wished for by men of letters and of business. Such an aid to composition, manufactured out of India rubber, under GOODYEAR'S patent, we have now in use, and it answers so well that while the printer says it has mended our caligraphy, we have a faint impression that it has also improved our style! GEORGE BECORRE, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

CATHETERIZATION OF THE LUNGS.

Dr. Horace Green's New Operation Considered.

Majority and Minority Reports.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the University, Dr. STEWART, one of the Vice Presidents, presiding.

Dr. BUCK's paper, read before the Academy at a recent meeting, upon the "treatment of badly united fractures," came back from the Committee on Surgery, to which it had been referred, with a recommendation that it be published.

By this time a very large number of medical men were present, forming one of the fullest meetings of the Academy ever obtained. They were attracted by the expected report of a Special Committee upon Dr. HORACE GREEN's paper, read last January, upon *Catheterization of the Bronchial Tubes and Air Passages*.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that the report was ready, and that the minutes of the various meetings, the record of the facts upon which the report was based, was also ready to be read. By a vote of the Academy, these minutes were ordered to be first read.

Dr. JOHN O. STONE, the Secretary of the Committee, then proceeded to read a most carefully recorded statement of about forty separate cases, where, in the presence of the Committee, Dr. GREEN and various other medical men, the operation was attempted, the attending symptoms, the results, &c.

Dr. GREEN had advocated in his paper, referred to this Committee, the introduction of flexible catheters into the bronches. He had stated that, at will, they could be made not only to pass through the *chordæ vocales*, but also into the right or left bronchial division. The possibility of this operation was the first object of the Committee. Secondly, whether injections can be made into the lung; and, thirdly, the effects produced by such injection of nitrate of silver. The particulars of forty cases of trial were carefully given.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Dr. PARKER then read the Report based thereon. The Committee had held five meetings—two at the office of Dr. GREEN, three at Bellevue Hospital; and had experimented upon 38 individuals, and would now present 1. A History of Catheterism of the air passages. 2. The results of their experiments; and, 3. The opinions founded upon these experiments.

1. Catheterization of the air passages is no new idea; it is recommended by HIPPOCRATES, and RYLAND in his work on Diseases of the Larynx devotes a short chapter to it.

2. The result of their experimentation proved, to the satisfaction of the whole Committee, that the operation is possible. In eleven cases the instrument entered without doubt into the trachea. This was evident to the finger of the operator, by local examination. Moreover the symptoms manifested by the patient are unequivocal. They are such as always accompany the entrance and presence of a foreign body in the air-passages, spasm, suffusion of eyes, redness of face, a sense of suffocation and a desire to withdraw the instrument.

In most instances the instrument passed into the œsophagus, and the report next gave a tabular statement of unequivocal rational signs by which it might be determined into which passage the instrument was passed. [This tabular statement is very incomplete.]

When the instrument is passed into the trachea the face becomes turgid, respiration croupy, there is spasmodic cough and a sense of immediate impending suffocation. If assured that there be no danger, (in one instance seen) the patient can be enabled to bear the instrument for a short period.

When the instrument enters the œsophagus there is a hoarse, stridulous voice, retching, and cough, generally vomiting; but after a short interval these symptoms pass away, the irritation is allayed and the voice becomes nearly natural. In but one case were these peculiarities absent, and in that sensibility of the parts was deadened by previous syphilitic disease.

As a rule the rational signs will distinguish the location of the instrument. The blowing out of a candle by expiration through the tube, and the inflation of a bladder tied over the end, are not sound tests, as this might be done by the emission of gas from the stomach when the tube was purposely passed into the œsophagus.

The opinion of the operator is unreliable when based upon his own opinion, without reference to these rational signs. Dr. GREEN himself being repeatedly mistaken, as confessed by himself.

The sensations of patients are often reliable after many applications have taught the different feelings.

The facility of the operation does not depend upon the previous preparation of the patient, as insisted upon by Dr. GREEN, for, with the exception of WETMORE, patients who had frequent applications of the caustic to the fauces for six months were equally intolerant as the new patients.

Much depends upon the character and form of the instruments. With a tube curved by a stylet to a form corresponding to a circle of six inches diameter, in thirteen cases five failed, or 38 per cent of failure, which proves that the trachea may be entered with a very considerable certainty.

With a tube with a small curve, such as used by Dr. GREEN, in 28 cases 25 failed, or 92 per cent. of failure.

With the sponge probang, in 18 cases there were 18 failures, or 100 per cent. of failure.

The conclusion is, that the sponge probang, or slightly curved tube, cannot be made to enter the trachea, but, if largely curved, can; that local application within the trachea is difficult, and rarely successful; and whether an instrument may be passed at will into the right or left bronchii, the Committee leave to the Academy to decide from these facts.

The Committee considered themselves excused from entering into the therapeutical value of the application, as proposed, on the grounds that they do not think it advisable to discuss a mere theoretical question. A post-mortem of a consumptive is given, where death followed in 26 hours after the operation. This report was signed by Drs. PARKER, I. WOOD and H. O. STONE. Dr. A. H. STEVENS is absent from the City, and two other members reported to concur in it, but they were absent and their names were not appended.

MINORITY REPORT.

Prof. BARKER, the only other member of the Committee, then read a paper, giving reasons why he could not sign it, viz.: that the experiments reported have little value, the reasoning illogical, and the conclusions lame and impotent. He gave a *resumé* of the past records, showed how obscure was the allusion of HIPPOCRATES, and quoted a case at Lyons, France, of a soldier who lived several days with a tube in the trachea and one in the œsophagus. He also quoted a case by DESSAULT, where a man having cut his throat, severed the trachea and œsophagus, and had tubes passed into each one, to breathe with and with which to take food. That the experiments to prove the possibility of a tube remaining in the trachea were amusing and interesting perhaps to the Committee, but rather late in the day, when many hundred cases recorded the fact. He then proceeded to enumerate the anatomical difficulties of the operation, the interference of the epiglottis, the plane of the orifice, the normal narrowness of the passage, seven-tenths of an inch in male and half an inch in female, not capable of being further distended. Rarely a passage half an inch in diameter can be passed through this! The anatomical obstacles were not insuperable; various articles had passed, whistles, a block of three teeth, &c., much larger. The difficulties are solely physiological, and the great point has never, hitherto, endeared against slight irritation. This is stated by Dr. GREEN, corroborated by Dr. WATSON, of Glasgow, and others. The experiments ought to have been, in justice, performed according to the requirements and under the restrictions made by the author.

The Committee have chosen to ignore all other observations, even such authorities as Dr. BENNETT, the physician to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, Dr. WATSON and many others, whom he might refer to, but he would add but one more. The *Gazette Médicale* published a letter, republished by request of the writer, in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, that the author had himself passed a probang into the trachea in three cases, signed J. G. ADAMS, &c. (Some laughter.)

Dr. BARKER then read the tabular statement, before referred to, which he said was entirely fallacious, could be proved so by reasoning but better still by facts. If these tests fail, all the reasoning and results based thereon are unreliable.

The post mortem and the case referred to, had little bearing upon the subject. The patient was far gone with Consumption, and the injection was not made by the advice of Dr. GREEN—it was not given as a therapeutic agent, but solely as an experiment, to continue the Committee of the possibility of its being performed. It was not for a moment pretended that its effects could be curative.

The Committee had made a report upon a few imperfect experiments, and he considered it a monstrous dereliction of duty that they should not look further. It is well known, that even an eminent man as ROUX did not believe in the operation of lithotrity. His first cases were unsuccessful. Suppose he had based a report upon his first cases, neglected the testimony afforded by CIVIALE, LENOY D'ETIOLLES, and such like men! Why he would have been laughed at, yet your Committee have been equally culpable as ROUX would have been.

Dr. BARKER then read several letters from unprofessional patients of Dr. GREEN, the pith of which was "I was sick and am now well;" a letter from Dr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, speaks highly of the injections, "that they mitigate the cough and decrease expectoration" in cases of phthisis.

THE DISCUSSION.

Dr. STONE spoke as an individual. He did not think the cases referred to parallel cases. The one by DESSAULT at first struck him forcibly, but when he himself was a student in London, a similar case was seen by him in the case of Mr. STANLEY; but the tubes were passed through the wound, and even then a mistake was made, and brandy and eggs were thrown through the tracheba into the lungs, and the patient lived with them there two days. He believed that the two tubes in the case of the soldier above referred to were both passed into the œsophagus.

Dr. GRISCOM wished to know if this was a minority report.

Dr. BARKER did not esteem it worthy to be so considered. The report had not been read to the Committee until the night previous, and he had not been able to prepare such a paper as he thought should have been given. He would, however, do so if desired, and with this paper as a basis, would write out with care a more finished paper.

Dr. I. WOOD was astonished at this minority paper; the facts of the original report were assented to by all the Committee at the time of their being recorded, and he was himself selected, he believed, because supposed disinterested; he had said, if true, it was an era in *practical* medicine. He would not trust himself to speak of the motives which originated this reply.

Dr. GRISCOM had expressed the same opinions, but he thought that this minority report would confirm the majority report.

Dr. JOHN WATSON thought there was truth on both sides; he wanted the reports of cases treated when the patients do not die. It was wrong in the Committee to leave the paper thus unfinished. He had himself applied the sponge probang, and knew that it could be passed into the trachea. He had a sixth with strictures of the œsophagus, when the probang was used for the purpose of dilation, and in its use about one quarter of the time the probe would pass into the trachea. The man would shake his head to indicate that it had gone wrong, and he then would withdraw it and pass it into the œsophagus, but there was no danger or sign of suffocation. He moved to refer the report back for additions.

Dr. PARKER said he appreciated Dr. BARKER's situation in the matter, and could account for the opposition paper, (referring to him and Dr. GREEN, as being co-Professors in the New-York Medical College.) But he was perfectly convinced of the truth of the report. He declined serving further, as did the other members present.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER inquired if any attention had been paid to the alvine discharges, for if the injection of nitrate of silver was thrown into the œsophagus, the fæces afterward would necessarily be colored.

Dr. BARKER said that had not been noticed.

Dr. SAYRE said many persons had very foolishly stated that the probang could not be passed into the trachea, a fact which now is universally admitted. He thought they were equally deceived now respecting this new proposition. He had repeatedly performed the operation himself; thought it impossible to mistake breathing *for eructations of gas*—the impulses was totally different.

After some discussion as to referring the matter to a new committee, the Academy adjourned to a special meeting, for the purpose of further considering this matter, June 20, at 8 P. M.

No paper or discussion has attracted so much attention since the organization of the Academy. The attendance was very large, and the attention paid by those present uninterrupted.

☞ The Sunday *Dispatch* says that Mr. VANDERWORT, the gentlemanly reporter of the *Express*, is on the Police Pay Roll as a Policeman of the Thirteenth Ward.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR ...MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 1 to 9, 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 16, 108, 101, 165, 158, 48, 94, 55, 78, 80, 63, 131, 140, 116.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 25, 895, 649, 1845, 89 to 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—As before, adding 996, 508, 1008, 808, 1007, 1039, 1002, 1015, 706, 194, 11, 946.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1.*—Nos. 407, 338, 478, 448, 617, 835, 720, 749, 574, 594, 674 to 677, 170. *Part 2.*—Nos. 878 to 803.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 9.

Before Judge Betts.

In the case of Col. Kinney, an application was this morning made to discharge the attachment ordered a day or two since against William Kneass, for disobedience of a subpœna. Mr. Fancher read the affidavit of Kneass, saying that he was in attendance on that day, and only stepped out of the Court-room for a few minutes, when his name was called and the attachment ordered—that he had no intention of disobeying the subpœna of the Court, and had not received his fee for attendance.

The District Attorney was not present, and after waiting a while for him in vain, the Court ordered the attachment to be discharged.

The African Slave Trade.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Saturday at noon before Commissioner BETTS was resumed the examination in the case of William F. Martin, Theodore A. Ayres and Rudolf E. Lasala, charged with fitting out from New-York in October last the bark *Horatio* for the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

Mr. McKEON, U. S. District Attorney, called

John P. Phillips, who being sworn, deposed—I am a rigger and stevedore; have been in the business between seven and eight years; I work whenever I can get work; I believe the person pointed out to me is Mr. Lasala; I saw him in his office; I am well acquainted with Captain Martin; I did some work for him last Fall on the bark *Horatio*, lying near Pier No. 4 East River; I furnished the men who put the cargo on board; I went on board the *Horatio* several times; I saw Captain Martin on board; I have stored casks, stores and provisions; I looked to Captain Martin as the Captain; he employed me to store the vessel, and I employed men to do the work; my bill was between $70 and $100; I took the bill to Mr. Lasala's office to have it certified as being correct; the names of the men I employed I do not remember; James Sweeny and Patrick Butler were my foremen at different times; I had no colored men; I saw some on board the *Horatio*.

Henry M. Wearne, sworn—I am a cooper; I furnished water casks for the *Good Eagle*; I furnished water casks for different parties last October; but to whom particularly I am unable to state without my book; I don't know Captain Martin—never saw him before I saw him here.

Further examination on the part of the District Attorney was deferred till witness' book could be produced.

By Mr. Evarts—I know Mr. Lasala by sight; I have never had any business with him that I recollect.

The District Attorney stated that Captain Martin, the principal witness, was still confined by severe indisposition at Baltimore. He was in hopes, however, he would be able to attend within another week.

No further witnesses being called, Mr. Evarts, counsel for Mr. Lasala, submitted that Mr. Lasala's bail ought to be reduced. The amount, $20,000, was unreasonable and unusual.

The District Attorney thought it unnecessary to discuss the amount unless Mr. Lasala contemplated avoiding trial. In such a case it mattered not whether the bail was $20,000 or $50,000.

Mr. Evarts said the amount of bail influenced only verbalists in public opinion against the party on bail.

The Commissioner stated that he had no jurisdiction at the present stage of the proceedings in order to reduction of bail, as Mr Lasala was not on bail, and his counsel had not summoned him. The bail bond therefore stood as given.

The District Attorney referred to the practice which he stated was becoming somewhat prevalent, for parties implicated in fitting out vessels for the Slave trade, to write letters to the newspapers and make out their own case. One had appeared in the present case. If this course was to be pursued he might feel inclined, he said, to make rejoinder, and if so they had better be careful, for he unquestionably could get the best of them if rivalry was attempted in these ex parte statements.

The case was here adjourned to next Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Harris.

Ingraham et al vs. Kinney.—Allowance 10 per cent. on recovery.

In the matter of the application of Fund for use of mendicants.—Judge MORRIS writes the order directing the mandamus to issue.

Before Hon. Judge Curtis.

Wm. McCormick vs. Stephen Hastell et al.—COURTIS, J.—The pleasant bar yet prevalent, before me the affidavits on which the original order of arrest was made, has not enlarged the case upon a statement of the facts contained in those affidavits, which he sets out as the ground of his motion. Assuming that the affidavits go to prove all these allegations, it is clear, from the defendants' affidavits that any material allegations on which the order of arrest was made are fully and satisfactorily uncovered and explained in them of the defendants. There remains in the case nothing which goes to show good cause for longer holding the defendant in custody. The order of arrest must be discharged, with $10 costs of motion.

George W. Weston vs. Thomas C. Fields et al.—Demurrer overruled, with costs. Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

STOCK OPERATIONS—OPINION OF HON. JUDGE ROOSEVELT ON THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.

Wm. S. Miller vs. R. & G. L. Schuyler and the Illinois Central Railroad Company.—In this case his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT rendered the following opinion: There are two entirely opposite theories in this case. As the Schuylers represent it, the transaction was a loan of money, and nothing else, secured by Illinois Railroad Scrip as collateral—the loan, with its interest, and more being subsequently re-paid to the lender, and the scrip, with its interest, except as otherwise arranged, returned to the borrower. Miller, on the other hand, says there was in effect an independent subscription by him, at Schuyler's request, to the stock of the Illinois Railroad, the Schuylers being anxious, at the time, to engage the names of wealthy individuals in the enterprise; and Mr. Redfield, whose name they had first selected, having declined the favor; and that the stock having afterward risen enormously in value, Schuyler, by a subterfuge, had succeeded in defrauding him (Miller) out of a large amount of profits which, by way of transaction, legitimately belonged to his share, in the form of additional issues of stock; and that, having the entire control of the Company in their hands, Schuyler, without informing Miller, had taken to themselves and disposed of, (or might have disposed of,) at a premium in effect of thirty-five dollars on each share, the additional issues legitimately belonging to Miller,—and which profit so realized, whether actually or only potentially, Miller now claims should be adjudged to him by the decree of this Court.

In 1851, on the 1st of October, the Schuylers, it appears, borrowed of Miller $7,000, on their note, payable six months after date, with seven per cent. interest, and deposited with him as collateral certain scrip of the Illinois Central Railroad, in which there had been paid 67 50ths, equivalent to the assessment of ten per cent. on the shares of $100 each; and which gave to the holder the right to that number on or $6,000 shares—or two millions of dollars—when issued.

On the 24 of April, 1852, when the note became due, the interest was paid and a new note given for the same amount, at the same rate, for the same period, and with the same collateral.

On the 6th of October the loan was again renewed precisely in the same manner, except in the substitution of ninety days for six months; at the expiration of which time, or rather, some days before, as appears by the check produced, there was Dec., 1852, the whole principal and interest, amounting to $7,105 27, was finally paid.

It now appears, however, that on the same day with the loan as originally made, the Schuylers not only deposited with Miller the scrip before mentioned as collateral, but indorsed on it also an absolute assignment to him of the right to take to his own use 150 of the shares when issued; and that of the 24 of April following, when the renewed note fell due, another like assignment was endorsed of the right to 150 additional shares; making together 300, or two-fifths of the whole. Both these assignments on their face purport to be for "value received;" and there is no evidence to show that the consideration, whatever it may have been, and whatever the amount of its "value," was not in every respect lawful and bona fide—none at all events sufficient to rebut the presumption resulting from the express written assignments contained in the assignments themselves. There was not only no evidence on the trial, but no allegation even in the pleadings, to warrant a defence of usury. The result therefore is—the necessary legal result—that although the assignments were contemporaneous with the loan, they were not usurious considerations for each other. Where a transaction is susceptible (says the law) of two constructions—admitting this construction to be so—one of which will bring it within, and the other without, the statute of usury, that construction must be accepted, which will make the instrument valid, and not that which will render it void. Archibald vs. Thomas, 2 Cowen, 304.

Assuming then the two assignments—they admit on their face in express terms that value, which unless true would be void—that value was received to be valid the question is what were the rights which they gave, and fairly interpreted were intended to give to Miller, the assignee.

They are indorsed, it will be remembered, on the scrip itself; and they purport to transfer to Miller the right to take, when issued, three hundred shares "of the stock within mentioned;" that is, (for the shares are described in the scrip—three hundred shares of the capital stock of said Company, to be issued to him (Ludlow who conveyed to the Schuylers) or his assigns whenever the directors shall authorize the issue of the Second Million of Stock under the provisions of a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on the 17th day of April 1851."

The first issue of stock was one million. It was issued to and divided among the Schuylers and their associates, two to a number, in the month of March '51 they paying only twenty dollars on each share of one hundred. The scrip of May '51 was for 10 per cent. only, and required a further instalment of 10 per cent. on taking out the certificate. Both issues were made in the direction of their assigns, and both wrongfully upon the same footing of requiring a payment of 20 per cent.

It is obvious then, that the scrip of May '51 in speaking of a share, means the one equal undivided twenty thousandth part of *all* the property and franchises of the Company. It means, at all events, when representing the 300 shares to be subscribed for Miller, the proportion of property so represented by the number of the scrip, for one (the Schuylers') was one and concurrent." Negatively stated, it certainly did not mean—and never could have meant—that the shares agreed to be given to Miller were subject to be diluted indefinitely by an indefinite issue subsequently at any time of additional stock so called, to Schuyler and his friends without Miller's participation. Miller then, with this construction of his rights, contended that although the stock of the Company without his knowledge, was increased by the Directors, of whom one of the Schuylers was President, to seventeen million, and although a large number of shares of the new issue were given separately allotted to the holder of the Ludlow scrip before mentioned, yet the Schuylers, who had received from him the scrip for the alleged purpose of taking out the more formal scrip certificates to which each party respectively was entitled, while giving Miller 300 shares, took all the rest to themselves,—making a dilution in favor of the Schuylers, and to the prejudice of Miller, on this one transaction, of nearly $50,000; that being the premium at 50 per cent., the then market value, on Miller's proportional number of the new shares.

Miller alleges—and there is no evidence to the contrary—that neither the Schuylers nor the Company gave him any notice of the increase of the capital or of the new allotment, and that the transaction only came to his knowledge from other sources long after the 23d of December, 1853. He acted with the Schuylers in entire ignorance of his rights—in ignorance for which they, and yet he, were responsible, Robert Schuyler being at the time President of the Company, and continued so, and in fact controlling, all its operations. They systematically kept Miller in the dark, and by that means, and by their control over the Company, secured to themselves the whole of the additional shares allotted to the scrip of which Miller, as we have seen, was as much the owner to the extent of two-fifths, as they to the extent of the remaining three. It seems to me, upon this statement, perfectly clear that they are bound in law to make good to Miller the advantages of which they thus possessed themselves at his expense.

As to the Company, they had no right to issue to the Schuylers the whole and unequal stock. They knew that the Schuylers were only entitled to three-fifths. Their own books showed how much belonged to the Ludlow scrip; and that scrip, on its presentation, showed the title of Miller to the two-fifths. His title was written in the plainest terms on the very paper itself. How then can the Company plead ignorance? They wrongfully, with full notice, gave to the Schuylers that which they knew belonged not to them, but to their grantee, Miller. They too, therefore, are responsible for damages; the same damages for which the Schuylers are primarily liable.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs—form to be settled.

The following may be stated as the points of the decision:

1. Where the stock of a Railroad Corporation is limited, for the time being, to two millions, it is there tentatively at one hundred dollars each, and the Directors afterwards, under the authority of the Charter, issue and take to themselves individually fifteen millions of additional stock, paying to the Corporation only two dollars on each share, which they could immediately sell in the market for forty, in other words, to an extent of seven hundred per cent., it is a violation of the rights of the original shareholders not contemplated in the arrangement, who may on that ground, maintain either an action for damages or a bill for the amount, each in proportion to his interest in the original stock.

2. Scrip, or receipts for an instalment of ten dollars on each share, giving to the holders the right, on paying one more, to receive certificates of ownership of shares of the Second Million when issued, stand in this respect on the same footing as the certificates themselves, and under the same rules and principles of equity.

3. The holder, (the owner, of seven hundred and forty-eight shares of the original stock,) who contributed to make three other of twenty hundred and forty-eight shares of the second million, by the payment of twenty dollars, would be in fact the owner of three hundred shares of the second million, and entitled to receive them when issued.

4. The holder, (the owner, of seven hundred and forty-eight shares of the original stock,) who contributed to make three other of twenty hundred and forty-eight shares of the second million, by the payment of twenty dollars, would be in fact the owner of three hundred shares of the second million, and entitled to receive them when issued.

5. Where an agreement is made to receive certificates of ownership of shares of stock, and to receive the money, in lieu of receiving the shares, the agreement is to be considered as a sale of property to the vendee; and the vendee is entitled to receive the money, and the vendor is entitled to receive the shares.

6. In relation to the decision in Brower vs. Van Ness, (3 Barbour S. C. Rep. 404,) I may say that a case was then made for the defendant and not sustained by equity by the defendants, widely different from the present.

7. The remaining and leading question is, as to the extent of the exemption of the City from taxation or injunction dissolution, to the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity, represented by the plaintiff.

The distance of the Garden from the nearest inhabitation is about five hundred feet. The interpleaded space is open ground, with a free ventilation. I cannot conclude the commissioner of the Commissioners, that the City, so prevent the emigrants from intruding upon the Battery grounds, and I see no difficulty in the exercise of this purpose.

Disregarding the long list of deponents on one side, whose want of information upon the subject would, in my opinion of weight, I have given my principal attention to the affidavits of the medical gentlemen. If the rules of medicine, more rate, prevailing, I should be inclined to give the preponderance of weight to the opinions of the physicians on the part of the defendants. I do not, however, depend on the relative weight of character and qualification. But my trial of the physicians on the part of the defendants are now, or have been, in official situations, which lessen little their opinions to influence, independent of considerations of professional eminence. Among them are Dr. Harris, formerly Deputy Health Officer, whose official merits particular notice; Dr. Sterling, Physician of the Marine Hospital from 1848 to 1853, and Examining Physician of the Commissioners since that time; Dr. Rockwell, Health Officer for five years, and now President Physician of the City and Agent of the Board of Health; Dr. Milligan, Health Officer for two years, and formerly member of the Common Council and the Committee of Public Health; Dr. Fay, Deputy Health Officer for three years prior to the year

New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1855.

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Improving the City.

There have been some most important measures before the Common Council for the improvement of the City, which are calculated to add immensely to the grandeur and beauty of this great Metropolis of the New World, some of which have been adopted, but hang fire, for reasons which the public do not understand. The laying out of the Central Park is one. The Commissioners who have had the duty entrusted to them are so slow in making their report that it is hardly probable that any of the present generation who have reached to man's estate will ever enjoy any of the splendid privileges which that great improvement will confer upon our posterity. The adoption of the quadrangular plan for the New City Hall is another scheme for adding to the grandeur of New-York, which, if it should be approved by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, every citizen who feels the least degree of interest in the City will be proud of. The proposition to remove the steamboat landings on both sides of the City further up town is another scheme which will be of immense benefit, if it should be carried out.

An improvement of our market system cannot long be delayed. Private enterprise and munificence are doing much to beautify our streets, and every day almost witnesses the removal of some old and unsightly object, and the appearance of a new ornament to our thoroughfares.

But what we most need to render New-York worthy of being called the Empire City, is an entirely new system of street paving. Hitherto our streets have been paved with nothing better than good intentions, which have taken the shape of cobble stones, and the consequence has been the dirtiest and worst regulated pavements in the world, which have given the streets the appearance of a well-furnished room with a dirty floor, or a ragged carpet. But we have reason to congratulate ourselves at last, that even in this most important department of a well regulated city, there is hope of a very great improvement. We made some incidental allusions, a few weeks since, to the piece of iron pavement which has been laid down in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office, but we were not aware at the time that the subject was then under consideration by a Committee of the Board of Councilmen. We are most happy to learn that this Committee have reported in favor of paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with the iron pavement, and that there is a prospect of their recommendation being adopted. It would be a piece of great good fortune for the City, if this should be the case, for we have no doubt that the superiority of this pavement would be so palpable that all other parts would, as soon as convenient, be furnished with it. Since we made our former remarks in reference to this matter, we examined it more thoroughly and find the iron pavement to be better, even, than we had supposed was the case; its cost is much less than we had imagined, and its durability much greater. Since the first piece of pavement was laid down in Boston, some two years since, there have been very material improvements made in the form, size and weight of the blocks; the pavement in Nassau-street is formed of lighter and smaller blocks than that in Boston; and the recently improved blocks, it is said, will cost about one-third less than those in Nassau-street, and yet be equally strong.

The two first requisites secured by the iron pavement are freedom from dust and mud, and two others of hardly less account, are durability and cheapness. The beautiful finish which this pavement gives to a street, making it resemble an elegantly tiled floor, in the estimation of many entitles it to a preference over all other pavements, even though it were more costly; but, when we take into consideration that it is not only beautiful in appearance, but that it is free from mud and dust, and is more durable and economical than any other pavement, it can hardly be imagined that our City Government will long hesitate to adopt it for all the streets.

But, after all, the great merit of the iron pavement and the quality which will, doubtless, cause it to be universally used in all the great cities of the world, is its superiority for draught-horses, whose power of traction is more than double, upon it, what it is on the cobble or Russ pavement. So that, in fact, the iron pavement would serve nearly all the purposes of a railroad, while it would have many advantages which the rail does not possess.

Sensitiveness of John Bull.

The sensitiveness of John Bull to imputations on his character is a new revelation to us. Until since the commencement of the present war on Russia, we had imagined that Mr. Bull was rather indifferent to the opinions of the rest of the world; but it seems that he has his raw spot, and that we have touched it several times without intending it, in a manner to make him wince in some of his members. It is a bad omen for our relative,—we fear he is losing his good opinion of himself, and that when he sings Rule Britannia his voice betrays the fatal *tremolo* which is so sure a sign of decaying power. We have received a good many notes from aggrieved readers who have been unduly excited by reading in our columns an occasional allusion to English affairs. The London *Times* cannot understand what the people of the United States can discern in the Russian business to excuse their sympathizing with the nation which is besieged by the allied armies; and yet that paper has furnished us with more reasons than we could easily enumerate in one day. John Bull reminds us of a caricature we have seen in the shop-windows, of a man with an *affiche* pinned to his back, who turns round upon the grinning crowd and angrily demands what they are laughing at. John Bull publishes the most outrageous stories about himself, and, because we believe them, he shakes his fist at us in a state of high excitement. Nothing that we have ever published in the columns of the *Times* will begin to compare with the Parliamentary speeches, which the London papers report, exposing the corruptions, weaknesses and mistakes of the Government, and we would not venture to experiment upon the forbearance of our readers by publishing anything half so bad about the Ministry of H. B. M. as we read in the English journals.

As an example of the manner in which English editors and members of Parliament treat the Ministry, we make two or three extracts from our last English papers. Mr. Miall, M. P., in speaking of Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, and noted for his breaking open letters, says:

"Sir James is deeply stained with every vice of partisanship and bureaucracy—a renegade, a calumniator and a spy—a political bully, a post-office burglar, a diplomatic bloodhound. * * * He is the most detested of all public men these many years. He stands arraigned of a base and brutal attempt to destroy the character of a political opponent, and while appealing to his character alone to rebut the impeachment, he further discredited that tainted witness by the ungraciousness of his compulsory confession," &c.

The political opponent alluded to is Mr. Layard.

The editor of the *Empire*—a weekly paper recently established in London—and an ex-M. P., in giving an account of the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion, which has been so much discussed, thus speaks of the remarks of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"Mr. Gladstone chiefly dwelt upon the fact that we had gone to war with Russia for objects that had been yielded to the negotiations with that great Power, and he maintained that to perpetuate the war for other ends was to violate every principle of justice, and to tempt the wrath of heaven. The peculiar advantage of listening to an orator like Mr. Gladstone is the consciousness he imparts of sincerity. We feel he is honest—we know he is true. No one can suppose that he dissembles, prevaricates, or acts a part, and summoning up before the vision of the House the spirit of half a million of men slain in battle, his appeals not only become honest, but truly sublime."

If we had said anything half as bad as Mr. Gladstone uttered, the consequences would have been half a dozen angry letters from indignant members of the Bull family.

We have certainly seen nothing in any American journal that has manifested such a decided sympathy for the Russians as some of the speeches of Mr. Bright, M. P.; but the following pro-Russian letter from the pastor of an English Church, which has been published in some of the English papers, is, most assuredly, more decidedly anti-English than anything that has ever appeared on this side of the Atlantic:

Isle-Brewers, near Taunton, in Somerset, March 18, 1855.

My Dear Hill: The British nation has now been demoralized and degraded *twice*. The first time she degraded herself by that most infamous war against China—not only by forcing that most interesting Government to allow its subjects to purchase poisonous and intoxicating drugs, but also by that most hypocritical pretension of converting those who are forced by British artillery to get drunk by opium to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which teaches them that no drunkard enters into the Kingdom of Heaven.

And the British Government and the British nation have now the second time demoralized and degraded themselves. I say the British Government and the British nation have the second time demoralized and degraded themselves, by fighting, not as Captain Dalgetty did, for the Gospel and the good King of Sweden, but, on the contrary, *for the Pope and for Mohammed, the false prophet*, and in unison with that vile person, Napoleon III., and the renegade Omar Pacha, against the most *excellent, generous, civilization* and *freedom* and *religious liberty-promoting* Emperor Nicholas, whom I hope to see among the glorified Saints in Heaven. And, in order to excite the passions of the British nation, many members of the House of Lords have resorted to ungenerous and unfounded slanders. Now, my dear Hill, deeply, very deeply, feeling this degradation,—this moral degradation of England—reduced to a pitiable tool of France—degraded England!—sneered at so masterly in the lecture of Cardinal Wiseman—and convinced of the speedy downfall of England,—I consider it to be most disgraceful of every Archbishop, Bishop, Priest and Deacon, of the High as well as the Low Church party, Tractarian and Evangelical, to have anything to say in favor of this *accursed, iniquitous and most dishonorable war* against Russia. And, therefore, with all my regard and affection for you, I must decline giving you any assistance whatsoever in your proposed lectures.

God prosper and preserve Alexander II! and God give better counselors to Queen Victoria; and, above all, that the Lord Jesus Christ may soon take possession of this earth! and give repentance and contrition to England's rulers, and speedy return to Christ from their national apostacy! And God grant that the Greek Empire may soon be re-established in the city of Constantinople.

The Lord cometh! The Lord cometh! England return! Yours truly,

Joseph Wolff, D. D., Vicar of Isle-Brewers.

Our City continues unusually healthy for the season. According to the official report of the City Inspector, but 356 deaths occurred here last week, showing a decrease of 43 as compared with the previous week, and of 38, compared with the corresponding week last year. The causes of death last week exhibit no striking change. Diseases of the lungs and throat carried off 90; dropsy in the head, 11; other dropsical complaints, 9; diarrhœa, 6; dysentery, 10; typhus fever, 14; remittent fever, 5; heart disease, 6; scarlet fever, 20; whooping cough, 3; measles, 4; old age, 8. Of the whole number, 230 were natives of the United States, 46 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, and 8 of England.

Insurrections of Russian Serfs.

The risings of the Russian peasants are now of regular occurrence, and are closely connected with the governmental relations of that country. It would, however, be a great mistake to imagine that they are caused by any political or comparatively liberal feeling. It is true, that since the time of Katharine II., the Russian peasant feels himself uneasy in his position; this uneasiness, however, has nothing to do with freedom, but is rather caused by the dread of an alteration in the old state of things. How reactionary and inimical to freedom this latter is, is perceptible to all who are acquainted with the character of *the Russian communities, which are miniatures of the Russian government itself*—an institution of despotical communism. Each large estate in Russia is independent in everything which concerns its internal affairs; the land belongs to the community and not to the individual members. The latter possess the right to have as much land as each of the others in the same community. The land is given him, as a possession for life, but it cannot be bequeathed by him. His son, when arrived at majority, has the right, even during the lifetime of his father, to demand land from the community, and upon the death of each proprietor, the land reverts again to the community. Each one who possesses land in one of the latter has a voice in its affairs. The governmental taxes are paid by the whole body, and the amount is divided among themselves, by the members, in a general assembly. In the same manner all disputes between the various communities are decided, and are chosen the mayors and their assistants, the first of whom exercise great power over each member, but not over the community. It is evident that the Russian community is neither feudal nor patriarchal, neither republican, nor, in the modern sense, socialistic. It is a communistic bond of union, with a despotic head, the object of which is to protect the material existence of its members, and subjugate themselves—independent externally, but internally without individuality and freedom. It is also evident to what sort of collisions alone an organization like this can give rise. There can be question of no other conflict, save a material one with the egotism of the whole. In truth, life in these communities has fully absorbed all sense of individuality in Russia. The individual, accustomed to lean for support upon the whole body, has lost his strength and self-supporting power; upon every danger which threatens him he flies affrighted to the community, which thus keeps him continually under age, and demands from him a passive obedience. This somniferous tendency in the communities goes so far, that it constitutes the real national character of the people, and the Government at length found it necessary to rouse them from it, though it was in fact a guaranty of its own existence. This took place first under Peter the Great, who forcibly awakened a large part of the nation; later again under Katharine II., who introduced serfdom, thereby appealing to the self-consciousness of the peasants; lastly by universal measures since 1838, when a special ministry for governmental domains was instituted. There was thus brought an impulse of motion into the communities, which—even if it be but an external and despotic one—has had this advantage, that it has placed them in opposition to the Government and the landed proprietors. Since this period the insurrections of the peasants have increased in a surprising manner, and scarcely a year passes that we do not hear of one or more of them. It is true they have no revolutionary significance, and soon disappear without leaving a trace of their existence, after they have, like conflagrations, for a time illuminated the dark night of the country with their atrocities and murders. It is invariably some local question which causes the peasants to rise against the proprietors, or the Government. The latter sends a few companies, or, if the disturbance, as in the years 1837-40, becomes a partial rebellion, a few battalions of soldiers, with a swarm of Cossacks, who decapitate a few of the rebels, transport others, and flog the whole of them, whereupon all resistance is at an end. The matter is thus concluded. No one mentions it again, and the Government, which suffers no newspapers, announces that order has been restored without bloodshed.

All these circumstances taken into consideration, it would, indeed, be remarkable, if the reports of the last disturbances in Russia Minor, contained in the English and French papers, should be confirmed. According to them the insurrection of the serfs which took place a short time since, was no mere local difficulty, but was caused by higher interests among the insurgents, who, this time, claimed the entire abolition of serfdom.

We shall be very glad to learn that such is the case, but we have no reason to believe it will prove so.

Barnum's Baby Show vs. the Ten Governors.

In our last article we left the unfortunate "baby from the Hall" in the care of its healthy or diseased, drunk or sober, kind or vicious nurse. We have but to wait a few days, and it may be found at any of our Dispensaries. It has a scabby head, *crustea lactea*, eruption upon its body, ulceration of its mouth and privates; it vomits everything it takes; it purges immoderately; it eats ravenously, but it pines away, and its withered face and sunken eyes look like those of a person of eighty. Haggard and worn out, every protuberance of every bone is visible. Its head is supported by a mere thread of neck—perhaps it is clean, very probably filthy—and its clothes exhale a sour, milky odor, mixed with various other stenches. While everywhere emaciated, its belly is full, tense, hard as a bullet; its little legs and arms are but pipe-stems. Its head is hot, and through its swollen gums the teeth may be seen peeping, already black and decaying. Or it is lying in a stupid state, with occasional twitching, rolling of the eyes and sudden starting—it is all but gone. These are some of the varied states and conditions of the poor nurse-child in its second stage. As may be supposed, medicine can do but little for such. Hygiene is needed, not drugs; a healthy breast or pure milk, not distillery-swill slop—not "a little of anything what is going."

A vast multitude of these babes have but one more appearance on earth. They have been brought with these various diseases to the Dispensaries, not with the hope of being relieved, but merely that their names may be recorded, and thus a certificate for burial may be obtained, and a pauper's coffin. The City packs them away in Potter's Field, where they rest till sufficiently decayed to be dug up again and make room for new-comers, being too small to be stolen for anatomical purposes.

Six to eight-tenths of these children, we should imagine, without figures for dates, die like King Herod's babes, before they are old enough to leave their nurses, before teething is accomplished. King Herod ordered the babes under his jurisdiction to be killed outright. We propose that an ordinance be passed making it obligatory upon the City Physician, who has nothing now to do for his $1,600 per annum, to act as executioner to all the foundling of the City, and that none shall be allowed to remain alive twenty-four hours after they are found or come into the hands of the City; the act to be entitled "An act for the prevention of cruelty to, and the consequent sufferings and lingering deaths of foundlings, and other pauper children."

With so large a mortality among the children, it is easily perceived why the Ten Governors could not furnish a pair of twins or triplets to Barnum's show. More than half die, and one of every pair of twins is consequently dead. With such food, and "fetching up," too, if alive, scaly, ring-wormed and puny, they make but a poor show, although if seen, we imagine that the virtuous indignation of all beholders would mount to such a pitch that very shortly some reform would be generally demanded by the people. Fat children! Why, these images of God have scarcely bone and muscle enough to form the shadow of such babies as Nos. 47, 89 and 56.

Now, what should be done about this horrid evil? Should we be content to see these little ones practically tortured through a protracted suffering of two or three years' duration, and murdered finally, without attempting relief? Either commission the City Physician as aforesaid, or attempt some other plan.

We do not paint these horrors for the sake of depicting them, for the tale is not honorable to the City, neither is it pleasant to us to recall the awful scenes we have been compelled to witness, and we would not do it were not there one feasible way, at least, to remedy these evils.

What is wanted for those who do not inherit congenital disease to retain them in health? What alone can restore those constitutionally depraved? Nothing new, nothing but what all want—pure air, pure food, cleanliness. These, surely, are attainable.

We are not too wise to learn; let us look abroad and see how Europe takes care of the fatherless. Foundlings are infrequent in Paris, but illegitimates are frightfully numerous. The grisette goes to the Lying-in-hospital to be confined, and departs at the end of a few weeks, having, like Bunyan, left her load behind her. The Government is henceforth its father. These deserted children are numerous enough for us to take lesson from. The Maternity Hospital have three thousand confinements a year, and the Hospital of the Clinique have half that number. These are the two great sources; but there are many smaller streams swelling the bulk which it is not necessary to enumerate—the numbers are sufficient to form a precedent and an example.

As soon as the child is born and notice given by the mother of her intention to leave it, it is taken to the *Enfans Trouves*, an Asylum solely for children. Here they are temporarily cared for. To this Institution come every morning a crowd of neatly clothed, full-breasted women from Normandy. They are easily recognized by their high crowned snowy caps. Here, too, are the thick-set Flemish women, and others from the different provinces adjacent. They are all the robust, healthy country-women. They are carefully examined by the attending physicians, their certificates of character from the priest or the magistrates of their little villages are scrutinized. Their fitness for the purpose for which they are required is thus known, and to them are committed these newborn babes to be nursed and cared for until they are too old to require maternal nourishment. Once in every month or two, when the mother comes for her pay, she is required to bring her nurseling for inspection by the proper authorities.

These persons are not the sickly denizens of a metropolis, but peasant women; they are not residents of a crowded tenement house in an overthronged locality, with a pile of offal before each door, and unemptied privies in each yard, breeding pestilence; but they live in the pure air of the country, apart from others, surrounded by grassy fields and groves of trees, in whose little paths the infant may ramble, chasing the butterfly and plucking the blossoms of the clover and the gay dandelion. The motherly nurse does not "go out washing," leaving her charge in care of an older child at home, with a cup of sour pap for its temporary support, and a piece of sugar tied up in a rag to amuse and quiet it; she is engaged in tilling the soil, making butter, feeding chickens, remaining with her child day and night. The nurse does not eat grocery pork or buy half decayed porgies at ten pence a dozen from a perambulating cart. She does not eat slip calves meat dressed in Attorney-street or purchased at the east shed of Centre Market. She does not eat rancid butter, stale vegetables, withered radishes, sour berries or rotten half-ripe pineapples and peaches. No, she eats rye bread and fresh pot cheese, fresh milk, "a dish of herbs and content therewith."

The countrywoman takes the child as a substitute for the one she has lost, as a thing to care for and love, "a well-spring of pleasure." She loves its joyous cooing, and delights in its merry laugh. Be the cause what it may be, the child is infinitely better off than the child left in the City.

Oftentimes the bereaved mother transfers her affections from the grave of her dead-born to the joyous being that has drawn its life from her veins, and nestled in her bosom; and when the time of its weaning has come, she is unwilling that the little darling that has grown into her heart, should leave her care, and she gladly adopts it, and the little waif will no longer be blown about, the sport of fortune, but find an abiding resting place in its country home. Thus the expense of this child to the City is but temporary, and its residence in the country, even if it may be more costly, is reduced in the aggregate.

The difference in the appearance of these children will be immense; the quantities of paregoric and Godfrey's Cordial will be perceptibly diminished, the number of infantile coffins will be decreased, the amount of shocking misery and suffering relieved will be incalculable.

What then we propose is, that a bureau be established by the proper authorities, the Almshouse Governors, for the application of wet nurses for the City's children. Let it be made known to the people of the country that *every day* they may apply and receive children to wet-nurse, on bringing the proper certificates of honesty, health and temperance. Let the City pay adequately for these services, and as the information is more widely spread, the numbers applying will be so increased, that eventually even the cost will not be found greater than to support the child in the City.

Beside this direct benefit to the child, beside saving the cause of humanity, the convenience to the rich who desire wet-nurses of healthy character, will be found of no little value, and by making a charge to all who procure nurses at this place, for their personal and private benefit, this source of income will do something toward, if not entirely to defray the expense of the advertising requisite to give the matter the publicity which is only necessary to be extensive to secure the success of the scheme.

We have shown that this is no chimerical experiment which is proposed, but one that is now practised with success in Paris, where the demand for nurses is far greater than can be here at present. It is no Utopian vision, but a plan that will enable the Ten Governors at the next Baby Show to point to these nurselings, and with pride instead of blushes, say with *Cornelia*, "Here are my jewels."

The Baby Show.

The Show was visited on Tuesday (the first day) by 11,867; on Wednesday by 17,940; on Thursday by 14,368, and on Friday (the last day) by 19,745. And on Saturday, though the show had virtually closed, none but the prize babies being on exhibition, 8,656 visitors were present at the Museum. The aggregate receipts of the five days named, it will be thus seen, amount to $17,394. Really this is a success. The prize babies are to be seen at the Museum throughout the present week, though the "Show" is over.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The regular company of this establishment appear to-night in Verdi's "Trovatore." Their performance this week will terminate the season. What is then to take place we are not exactly informed. It is certain, however, that the La Grange Troupe will essay another campaign after they have returned from Boston. After that, the regular company will be reconstructed, and, in all probability, appear in Meyerbeer's "Prophete." This massive work has been in preparation for some time. The "Huguenots" is also in preparation for the La Grange Troupe.

It will be refreshing to hear Brignoli after the stoney-voiced Mirate; and that rotund baritone, Amodio, will be acceptable on somewhat similar grounds of comparison. To-night the performances are for the benefit of Brignoli. On Wednesday Max Maretzek takes his benefit, and on Friday Signora Vestvali. We hope this lady will have better sense than to repeat her Boston indelicacy of addressing the audience.

Metropolitan Theatre.—This establishment closed on Saturday evening. The performances were for the benefit of the manager, Mr. Hackett, and attracted a very large audience. At present there is no announcement of a reopening.

Mr. Hackett's experiment has not, it is said been a successful one. Considering the character of the experiment, we think it has been quite as successful as it deserved to be. The company was bad; the dresses very bad; the scenery execrably bad. From the commencement of the season to its close there was not a performance which merited even censorious criticism. The manager's impersonation of *Falstaff* and De Soto's elastic dancing were the only temptations to remain in the house, and even the enjoyment which might have been derived from these, was jeopardized by the intolerable accessories.

To account for these shortcomings, we must bear in mind that the season was only an experiment, and from the first intended to be of very brief duration. The manager calculated, and rightly, that *his* performances would be *the* feature, and therefore avoided all superfluous expenditure. It would have been better, we think, for his own reputation, and certainly for the prosperity of his undertaking, had he produced one work in a creditable manner. It would have given the public a taste of his quality. "Masaniello" (the only novelty of the season) cannot be looked on in this light. It would be absurd to speak of that great blundering abortion as an evidence of Mr. Hackett's managerial tact and taste.

Notwithstanding all these things, we repeat the opinion we have before expressed, that if Mr. Hackett would undertake a regular campaign, he is just the man to bring it to a successful termination. What is wanted in New-York at the present time, is a liberal American manager, with taste, skill and experience to secure native talent, (of which there is an abundance,) and to promote a National dramatic literature. It seems to us that Mr. Hackett is peculiarly the man for such an undertaking, and although we hear nothing of his taking it in hand, we hope that he will sooner or later do so.

Niblo's Garden.—English throats are made of stronger material than Italian. At least we should suppose so from the fact that while the latter can only be induced to warble three times a week, the former keep at it tastefully all the week. Six different operas were given by the Pyne and Harrison last week, one on each evening. The industry and labor attendant on such a prodigality of resources, deserve the most liberal support. During the present week the same feat will be accomplished. To-night "Sonnambula;" to-morrow, "Fra Diavolo," &c.

The delightful singing of Miss Louisa Pyne is a certain recompense for an evening spent in this theatre. The operas in which she appears are generally got up in a tidy and respectable manner and Miss Pyne, Harrison, Borrani, &c., contribute their quota to the entertainment in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Bristow, at the head of the orchestra, (which, by the way, is much too thin,) wields the *bâton* with growing ability.

Burton's Theatre.—This popular place of amusement opens to-night for a Summer season, under the auspices of Messrs. Eddy and Chanfrau—gentlemen eminent in their profession; hard-working, and well calculated to achieve success. Several excellent artistes have been engaged, among them, Mrs. Frost, a lady of considerable reputation in the Eastern States. Mr. George Holland is also a member of the Company.

To-night, the "Rent Day," the "Widow's Victim," and the "New Footman."

Barnum's Museum.—The blessed babies will be nourished one week longer at this establishment. Maternal parents, nurses, visitors, &c., can improve themselves in the Lecture-room at 12 o'clock mid-day; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. The dramatic entertainments here are well conducted.

Musical.

M. Jullien.—It is now certain that this admirable conductor will pay us another visit. He will be here in about six weeks, and intends bringing ten or twelve famous solo players with him. Also, a live tenor—the greatest in the world of course. We believe the latter individual will be none other than the famous Tamberlik—an artist perfectly unapproachable in his way. There is a rumor, also, that Jullien intends trying a speculation in Italian opera; possibly with the benevolent object of promulgating the divine musical truths of "Pietro il Grande,"—including the horses. Whatever he may attempt here, will meet with proper appreciation. An enterprising spirit like his should find its home in America.

Concert.—Madame Isidora Clark—a lady who deserves success, if she does not achieve it—bravely announces another concert for Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The programme contains an admirable selection of approved concert pieces. Mr. Carl Bergman conducts, and Messrs. Arnoldi, Bernardi, Gasparoni and Henry Appy assist.

Another English Opera.—Dr. Joy, one of the speculators in, or managers of, Mons. Jullien's first American campaign, and, we believe, a partner in the business house of Cramer, Beale & Co., the extensive London music publishers, purposes importing an English Opera Company. The artists are of the highest class, and cannot fail to remunerate the enterprising Doctor. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss will be members of the Company.

The German Musical Societies are busily [illegible] for the Sængerfest [illegible]. The event comes off this year in New-York, and will take place at the Metropolitan Theatre on the 25th of June. There will be a Musical Pic-nic on the following day in Elm Park. Mr. Carl Bergman is the conductor.

Lovers of Negro Minstrelsy can spend a merry evening at Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway; or Christy & Woods, No. 472 Broadway; or at Barnam's Burlesque Opera-House.

In the way of Fine Arts there is the [illegible] Gallery, Bryan's Gallery, and [illegible] Toronto Rooms.

Another Opinion.

Daniel Lord, Esq., has given an opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Mr. Lord argues that the "Nuisance clause" of the bill is one of the most dangerous, arbitrary, and tyrannical features. If the Legislature have the power to declare whisky and brandies a nuisance, and, as such, as likely to be destroyed by anybody and everybody—without compensation to the owner—he holds that, they have the power also to pronounce tea, or tobacco, or costly apparel, or anything else, a nuisance also. He thinks there is no warrant for the exercise of any such unlimited power in the Constitution. He takes the ground that liquor kept for sale twice after the Fourth of July, is not, under any circumstances, a nuisance. And, to create the trade itself a nuisance, he contends, is despotic legislation, and wholly unwarranted by the Constitution of the State.

People's Washing and Bathing Association.

This Association held its annual meeting Friday. The annual report then presented showed that there had been received during the year, 69,226 bathers, $4,387 49; and from 7,897 washers, $1,838 71. The receipts, as appears from the Treasurer's account, were from bathers and washers, $5,270 20; by donation, $100; and from other sources, $[illegible]. The total amount paid out during the year amounted to $6,106 85, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $204 85. The debt of the Association, including the mortgage on the property, amounts to some $15,000. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Abraham Bell, Horace Greeley, A. R. Wetmore, Marcus Spring, Freeman Hunt, Simeon Baldwin, Rufus R. Sheil, O. P. Woodward, Samuel J. Beals; R. B. Minturn, President; and Richard Warren, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Needed Post-Office Reform.

After the 1st of July boxes for the reception of letters will be placed in every desirable location in the City, and the letter carriers will deliver letters at least three times a day to Fifty-fourth-street. Those of the business community who wish to have one of these boxes stationed in their neighborhood, should make immediate application, in writing, to the Assistant Postmaster. The promise is that the contents of these boxes shall be discharged at the General Post-Office four times a day.

Another Slaver.

On Friday was arrested another party charged with being implicated in the Slave trade. The party arrested is Manuel Echeviarria, charged with fitting out the *Mary Jane Peck*, which left the port of New-York on the 10th of March, 1854, for the coast of Africa, and was then taken as a slaver by a British cruiser and the vessel subsequently broken up. Mr. Echeviarria was held to bail before Commissioner Betts in $20,000. Mr. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Brother, Beaver-street, went his security.

☞ Hosts of convicts from Botany Bay, they tell us, are in town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from [illegible] consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE. Parties (out of the City of New-York) wishing to manufacture these Lights [illegible]. For terms, &c., address or apply to THADDEUS HYATT, No. [illegible] West Broadway, New-York.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS. RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. [illegible] Bowery. SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS CHEAPER THAN EVER. An unequalled assortment. Established in 1823.

WHO CAN DOUBT!—READ THE FOLLOWING and be convinced that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fail to cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia: HENRY C. SHELDON, Troy, N. Y., Dec. [illegible], said: "From careful observation, I am convinced that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a better article than [illegible] &c. One gentleman, troubled with dyspepsia, who has purchased half a dozen of the bitters, says: 'It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief.' [illegible]"

RUSHMORE & SAUNDERS, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. [illegible], said: "We know from experience, having used it in our own families, that Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all and more than they are recommended to be." For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., NO. 441 BROADWAY, are continually making additions to their large stock of CLOTHING, and would respectfully invite strangers and citizens to look in, and examine their stock of SUMMER COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, which is now extensive and inviting to those who want a fashionable and well made garment. Their stock of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cannot be surpassed; and the one price system, which is invariably adhered to, considering the low prices marked on each and every article, must be an inducement to the purchaser.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE WILL offer this morning our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them before the receipt of Fall Goods. In the following departments we will offer great bargains: Silks of every style, Bareges, Grenadines, Tissues, Shawls of every description, French Muslins, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces, Mourning Goods, Gloves, Traveling Dress Goods, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. —A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Straw and Summer Hats just finished, among which are the "Young American," and fine White Japan Hats, both of unsurpassed beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the above reason [illegible]. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoy the opportunity of selecting from an unlimited assortment.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian, Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to the hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 25 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great remedy. Principal depot, No. [illegible] Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE.—IN A DAY [illegible] in fixing in the hair the splendid black or brown imparted by this preparation, it would still be invaluable; but the process is completed in ten minutes, without a stain on the skin, unpleasant effluvia, or injury to the fibres. Manufactured, sold, and applied at 6 Astor House.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

JUNE, 1855.—ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, $10. Fashionable French Cloth Coats, $9; Marseilles Vests, $2; Silk Linen Coats, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2; 1,000 pairs Linen Cassimere Pants, $3—complete suits for $5, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

CROTON HOSE, CROTON PAVEMENT, OF THE best quality, can be had of JAMES GRAHAM'S, [illegible] No. [illegible] Division-st. Old hose repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Fire Department and New-Jersey Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund, held on Friday evening last, a preamble and resolutions were adopted referring to the fact that at the late annual meeting of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Company to the Jersey City Fire Department for its efficiency and ability to do duty. The resolutions of the Trustees also state "that the Company must be aware that a fund is being established for the pecuniary aid of disabled firemen; and inasmuch as it appears by the report rendered at the late annual meeting of that Company that its affairs are in a very prosperous condition, it is recommended that the appreciation of the services of the department so justly acknowledged by the Company, be expressed in a more substantial form than by a mere vote of thanks."

The circumstances which have led to this expression of opinion on the part of the Trustees of the Fund, are these: During the past year there have been two large fires in the immediate vicinity of the depôt, and the property of the Company was saved only by great exertions. Especially was this the case in the great fire in July last. Efforts have been made during the past year to increase the Fire Department Fund to the amount requisite to make it available, and a circular asking a donation was presented to the Superintendent of the Board and remained in his possession about two months without receiving attention, and no donation has been granted.

It is also stated, on good authority, that No. 14's Company from New-York, while at work on the buildings and property of that Company in Jersey City, during the July fire, gravelled the machine in Passaic water, having not then been introduced, and were obliged to take their engine to Philadelphia for repairs. When a Committee went to Philadelphia to bring the machine back, application was made for a free pass for them, but without success.

Dedication of the Free Episcopal Church.

Yesterday the new Protestant Episcopal Church, recently erected in Jersey City, on York-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, was opened for divine service, with appropriate religious services, by Right Rev. Dr. DUANE, Bishop of New-Jersey. Rev. Dr. MABON officiated in the afternoon, and services were held in the evening. The building is of wood, twenty-five feet in width, and sixty in depth. It is built in a plain, substantial manner, in the style usual for edifices of the Episcopal Church. It is capable of seating a congregation of about 270 persons. The wood-work of the interior will be grained in imitation of oak, and the walls painted in imitation of stone, done by Mr. HUGH MCCONE, and the mason-work by SMITH MEAD. The cost of the building is $1,000. The seats are to be free, and the support of the pastor will depend chiefly upon the plate collections. The rector is Rev. STEPHEN DOUGLAS. This is the third Episcopal Church in Jersey City.

The ladies of this Church will hold a Strawberry Festival at Iroquois Hall, on Tuesday evening, to raise funds with which to furnish the Church.

Jersey City Recorder's Quarterly Report.

Mr. GEORGE E. CUYLER, Recorder of Jersey City, has made his report for the quarter ending April 30, 1855. The arrests during this period were as follows:

	Feb.	March.	April.
Committed to the City Prison	24	95	48
Committed to the County Jail	22	15	10
Fined $5 each	9	4	22
Discharged	10	10	5
Total arrests	65	59	65

Collected for the violation of the ordinance concerning Inns and Taverns—in February $30, and in April $20 ..... $50

Collected of Hackmen and Cigar Venders for violating the State law on Sundays—in February $7, in March $15, in April $4 26

Forty fines of $5 each (above given) 80

Receipts during the quarter $150

Receipts acknowledged in last report 4,954

Total $4,116

The following is a table of the arrests for the year ending April 30, 1855:

1854—May	36	1854—November	63
June	94	December	84
July	122	1855—January	66
August	116	February	86
September	111	March	59
October	85	April	65
Total number of arrests			1,031

Visit from a Military Company.

The National Blues, Captain BRIERLY, of New Haven, will visit Hoboken, as the guests of the Hightwood Guard, Captain HATFIELD, on Thursday, the 14th inst. The Blues will be received at Peck-slip at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, and will be escorted through Fulton-street, Broadway and Canal-street, to the ferry from Canal-street, to Hoboken. In Hoboken the Companies will be reviewed by Mayor CLICKENER and the Council, and thence proceed to the Armory of the Hightwood Guard, where a collation will be served. This over, the visiting Company will be escorted to their quarters—the Atlantic Hotel. In the evening they will attend some place of amusement in New-York. On Friday the Blues and Hightwood Guard will visit Brooklyn as the guests of one of the military Companies of that city, and return home that evening.

Fire Alarm in a Church.

Yesterday morning during religious services in St. Peter's Roman Church, Jersey City, a woman fainted, which created some excitement, and through misapprehension some one gave an alarm of fire. A panic ensued, during which another person cried out that the gallery was falling, which increased the alarm. There was a rush for the street, but the doors open inwards, and in the efforts to get out two or three were slightly injured by being trodden upon. Many of those inside leaped from the windows. The alarm of fire reached the street and the Fire Department were quickly on hand and stretched their hose, but put no stream into the building. Order was soon restored in the congregation.

Meeting of the Council.

The Hoboken Board of Council held a meeting Friday evening, Councilman CARPENTER presiding. Ordinances were read and adopted: "Prescribing the duties of the Street Commissioner;" "Concerning Inns and Taverns," "Regulating Wells, Pumps and Cisterns;" "Prescribing the duties of the City Attorney;" and "Prescribing the duties of City Treasurer." An ordinance respecting dogs was recommitted. An ordinance establishing a police force was offered, which provides that a Chief of Police and a regular force of six policemen, be appointed and regulated by the Mayor and Council.

Showing Up Pickpockets.

On Friday evening, upon the arrival at Jersey City, of the Philadelphia train, Officer VAN PELT espied four pickpockets bustling about in the crowd, and upon the ferry-boat, while crossing, he found them in the cabin, but committing no theft. By way of preventing crime he took two of the worst ones by the ears and walked them through the cabins, and cautioned the passengers about them.

Church Fair in Hoboken.

There will be a Fair and Festival on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, (Rev. Mr. BUSCH's,) corner of Hudson and Third streets. It will be conducted for the benefit of the Ladies' Society of that Church. The proceeds of the festival will be applied to augment a fund for the erection of a parsonage.

Meeting of Pews.

The pews in Trinity M. E. Church, York-street, Jersey City, have been rented for the total sum of $1,500 for the ensuing year, not including several choice seats in the church reserved for strangers. All of the seats in the gallery remain free. This income will defray the expenses of the church for the year.

Regimental Parade and Review.

To-day the uniformed companies of the Second Regiment, Col. NATHANIEL ELLIS, of the Hudson Brigade, will parade and be reviewed by Brigadier General E. E. Y. WRIGHT, at Bergen Corners, now the city of Hudson.

A letter from Turtle Island, of the 28th of May, says: "The weather continues favorable, and the sale is increasing rapidly in the pens, and under these favorable circumstances, in the course of a few weeks there will be a good quantity in the market. The export during the present week is small, say about 2,000 hogsheads, at 25 cents."

Heavy frosts on Saturday and Sunday nights, certainly injured the growing crops in the vicinity of Lafayette, In., and perhaps throughout a considerable portion of the Wabash Valley. The corn was cut down in many places so as to require transplanting; and the wheat now in blossom was also much injured.

A letter from Acapulco states that the schooner *Fuchemene* from New York, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for Gen. ALVAREZ, had arrived there. It is said to have consisted of twelve brass howitzers, 2,000 rifles, 4,000 muskets, with a few sabres and Colt's revolvers, as well as a large quantity of ammunition.

We find in our foreign files that in the British House of Commons, the Ministry, in reply to an inquiry, said that a dispatch had recently been received by the Board of Trade from the Foreign office, giving an account of the discovery of a valuable deposit of guano in the neighborhood of the Sandwich Islands.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as proved and applied by A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBER & BULL, No. 39 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 289 and 290 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—And you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or the dolourous, irregular in any physical function, enervated inner organ, subject to paroxysmic pains of any kind! Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you a business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. RIEDEL, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia; and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots Made to Order—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere; a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York: for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Schooley's Patent Preserving Process Applicable to Refrigerators, &c.—Important to HOUSEKEEPERS, MARKET MEN, FRUIT DEALERS, and MANUFACTURERS of ICE CHESTS.

AN IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR for the better preservation of all kinds of meat, butter, milk, fruits, vegetables, &c. The patentee desires to dispose of the MANUFACTURING RIGHT for this City. Great inducements are offered to any Manufacturer who is already established in the business.

One of these Refrigerators can be seen in full operation for a few days, at the establishment of Messrs. CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 374 Broadway, where a full explanation of the invention in all its applications may be obtained. JOHN C. SCHOOLEY, Patentee.

☞ United States Mail Boxes.—POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1855. The Postmaster General having authorized a large increase in the number of boxes stationed throughout the City, for the reception of letters to be forwarded in the mails or delivered in the City; and having also directed that such boxes be opened and their contents brought to this office four times a day; and the city delivery by carriers, of mailed City letters, shall be at least three times a day in every part of the City south of 14th-st.: Notice is hereby given to persons desiring to have boxes stationed at their places of business, for the accommodation of their customers and neighbors, that applications therefor should be addressed, in writing, to NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant Postmaster, on or before the 20th day of June instant.

No compensation is paid for the care of boxes, but for the information of the public a list of the places at which they are stationed will be published in all the daily papers. In no case will a box be placed in any store at which any other box is kept for the reception of letters to be sent by the mails or delivered in this City.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ New-York Medical College, East Thirteenth-street.—The Summer Course of Lectures will be commenced on TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Prof. BARRETT. Lectures will be delivered daily from 10 to 12 o'clock, as follows:

On *Therapeutics*, by Prof. DAVIS.
On *Puerperal Diseases*, by Prof. BARRETT.
On *Practical Chemistry*, by Prof. DOREMUS.
On *the Special Operations of the Eye*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
On *the Microscope as Applied to the Diagnosis of Disease*, by Prof. E. H. PARKER.
On *Auscultation and Percussion*, by J. HANCOCK DOUGLAS, M. D.
On *Medical Jurisprudence*, by DAVID UHL, M. D.

E. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

☞ To Ague Sufferers.—Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Poisonings, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficiency of these noxious potents proves them to be the bitterness of other medical principles or of mercenary quackery.

The accumulated atmospheric poison Malaria is the one cause for which the one remedy is the natural antidote which can neutralize it. Try it this and health is secured. See the advertisement of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

☞ Dr. Collyer.—This truly popular speaker will give his first Lecture upon the Law of Health, illustrated by beautiful models, machinery, &c., at 8 o'clock, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. The public, and especially the clergy and medical faculty, respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at 7½.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Housekeeping houses and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and engraved glassware, at a low figure. WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Ladies' vinaigrettes, fancy boxes, Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARD, Importer, No. 183 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two young girls, countrymen, who have been two years in City residence. One as child's nurse and seamstress—can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, do its washing and ironing, sewing, cutting and fitting, and do the work of a family. The other is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and fit for ladies or children; is fully competent to do the fine washing and ironing for ladies. Call at No 217 East 26th-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced, intelligent Protestant woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served in the highest families, to whom she can refer; is willing to make herself generally useful, and can give the highest testimonials. To be seen till engaged, at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No 356 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as chambermaid or general laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place where she lived; left on account of the family going to Europe; has no objections to go in the country with a family. Call for two days, at No. 215 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two Protestant young women, (sisters;) one is capable of filling any situation in a family, but that of cook, and the other either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse in a small private family. Do not object to go into the country during the Summer. Inquire of their present employer, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st-st., to whom they refer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two very respectable young competent young women, one as good cook and baker, would assist in wash and iron, and is highly recommended; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of references, and will be found most useful to an employer. Apply No. 211 Bowery for two days; no objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German, who for several years has been engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, both in Germany and this country, and thoroughly understands all the branches of the business, especially the purification of saltpetre. Address R. S., No. 16 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English Protestant girl, to do housework for a small family or to do plain sewing and mind children. Has good City references from her last employers, and is willing to please. Call or address Mrs. 16 East 11th st., between 2d and 4th ave. N. B.—No objections to go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, in a respectable private family, as cook, washer, and ironer, who fully understands her business. Can give best of City references from her last situation, where she has lived six years. Call at No 102 West-19th-st., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly recommended German girls—one as excellent cook and intuitress, and the other a chambermaid and waiter, or can take care of children; either will do general housework; can speak good English, and will be found kind and attentive. To be seen at the South Brooklyn Employment Office, No. 63 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a willing servant to do general housework in city or country; she has a boy nine years old whom she wishes to take with her; a small company only expected. Apply at the Christian Home, 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a willing servant, to do general housework in city or country; she has a boy nine years old, whom she wishes to take with her; a small company only expected. Apply at the Christian Home, 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, to take care of children, or to assist in general housework, with some all private family. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 34 6th av., one door from 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as a first-class laundress. Call at 77 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a smart, tidy servant, to do general housework; a little girl, 11 years old, must remain with her parents; wages for both $4 per month; City or country. Apply at the Christian Home, 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, as general housework, in the City or country; is a good plain cook as a baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing, obliging and desirous to please in every respect. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman, residing at No. 161 East 23d-st. corner Mad'n-av., desires a situation as nurse and seamstress. May be seen for three days. The best City references given.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a superior American Seamstress, as housekeeper; is an excellent cook, and would make herself generally useful. Call at the Christian Home, 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a colored woman as a good cook, in private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as cook, housekeeper, or like situation, in a family where good City reference. Apply at No 135 Perry-st., in the rear.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Employers in City and country, desiring to obtain good servants, male or female, English and American, housekeepers or sec. nurses to invalid ladies; a good Scotch cook; and two chambermaids, waiters or laundresses—one with two and the other three years' City reference; and several for housework, at 80 WILLIAM-st., near Fulton office, No. 196 5th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

LADY WANTED.—Married or single, possessing energy and ability to superintend a lady's institute. Place permanent; remuneration over $600 a year. A small capital required for outfit. One with a Brooklyn connection preferred. Address PARSON, Brooklyn Post Office, with reference and particulars.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A highly respectable lady wishes to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house, or that of a widower. No objection to children. Address HOME, Union-square Post Office. Unexceptionable references given.

DESIRABLE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.—A Duke, as lady's maid; a Welsh seamstress; an English chambermaid; a colored cook; also, as men waiters, an Italian, of French, English and a colored man. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 146 Grand-st.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ADOPT a fine healthy male child 6 months old, can do so by addressing a note to A H., Times office, which will receive immediate attention.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS.—May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

BOY WANTED.—A good, smart boy, of respectable parents, wanted in a music store, where he will have the best opportunity to learn the music business and music until he is competent to take charge of the DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S music store, No 393 Broadway, near 23d-st.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—Between 14and 15 years of age, who can write a good hand. One who can speak French preferred. Good references required. Apply at No. 28 Beekman-st., 2d story, front office, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS CHAIRMAKER WANTED.—To work on flag bottom chairs. For particulars call or address JAMES SEARING, Dover, Morris County, N. J.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—At Nos. 120 and 122 Chambers st. Large fine newly furnished rooms for families, with every convenience, at low prices; also pleasant rooms for single gentlemen, and a room that will accommodate a party of four gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. Also, reference required.

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BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

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SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A private family having taken the Mansion House at the foot of 60th-st., would receive a few persons to board for the Summer. The situation unsurpassed on the river for beauty of prospect and health; the ground high and well shaded, and altogether combining every comfort and pleasure. The rooms are large and airy, and capable of accommodating a large family; also, accommodations for horses. Only a small family is desired.

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Sighed in the prisoner which Lovers' taught,
To study the heart's secret by the foot—
Our Julia Schismatics meaning caught,
And read his wish as in an open book;
Indignant at the thought of being bought,
Her ankle like frame with strong emotion shook;
The rich blood to her dark brow made a rush,
And redder flew her hair because her blush!

How much the beauty of a "style-like frame" is enhanced by a clear white skin, GOURAUD'S MARVELOUS ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is the only article which will produce this natural beauty in the skin by the removal of tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, redness, roughness, and rashes of any description, or disagreeable impurities.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending June 9, and compared with the corresponding week of last year.

[illegible]

Markets ... Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. SATURDAY, June 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. The inspection Warehouse contained, this forenoon, 167 bbls Pearls, and 491 bbls. Pots—together, 658 bbls.

COFFEE—Sales were made of 360 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 250 Rio at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—is still very active and quite buoyant. The week's sales are estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 bales. Though occasionally choice lots bring higher prices,—the following list, it is presumed, pretty accurately shows the closing range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	13⅜	13⅜	14	14⅜

FISH—Dry Cod remain scarce and in fair demand at $4@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are freely offered, and though in request, tend downwards. We quote large No. 1 at $19 50@$20 50; No. 2 at $15; No. 3 at $8@$9; and other kinds at proportionate rates. Pickled and Smoked Herring are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still rather inactive and languid. The day's sales reach only 4,500 bbls., within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 50 @ 9 68½
Straight State	9 62½@ 9 75
Favorite State	9 75 @ 9 87½
Mixed Western	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½@10 12½
Common to Good Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 87½@10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 50 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 37½@10 50
Extra Genesee	11 25 @13 00

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. Common to Extra, at $10 37½@$11 25, ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy, there having been 1,100 bbls. procured at $11@$12 75 for low mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Sales were reported of 250 bbls. Rye Flour, at $7 75@$9; and 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal, at $5@$5 06¼, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Remains about the same, in demand and value.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The day's sales include a small lot of Canadian White, at $2 90; 1,000 bushels Michigan do., at $2 86, and $2,000 Wisconsin Red, at $2 25 ℔ bushel. About 1,000 bushels Rye changed hands on private terms. Barley is dull and nominal. State and Western Oats are quiet, though obtainable at 70c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Corn was unsettled during the day, but closed heavily and languidly. The day's sales amount to 68,000 bushels, at $1@$1 04 for inferior to choice Western Mixed, here; $1 04 for do., to arrive on next Monday, and $1 for do., deliverable in July, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River realized $1 06¼@$1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is unchanged.

HIDES—Mr. Hull states that the receipts as well as the sales have been very light this week, and the market is quiet at about last week's prices, which are scarcely supported. The few parcels which have been purchased are principally to fill orders from the tanners, as the trade are not willing to purchase at present prices, in anticipation of their future wants. Importers of Buenos Ayres and Orinoco show no disposition to force their hides on the market until there is a more active demand. A parcel of Buenos Ayres, which were received from Hamburg, have been stored in bond, and are not offered at present, owing to their high cost there. A lot of 4,000 African, (East coast,) are about to be shipped to Europe. The receipts are 5,614 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, per *Paulina* and *Cuba*; 1,050 Savanilla, per *Jane Ingram* and *A. J. Harvey*; and 11,200 Coastwise,—making in all 18,230 hides. The sales are 2,481 Dry San Juan, (wormed) 17 lbs., at 11c., 6 months, as they run; 644 Dry Savanilla, 20 lbs., at 14c., 6 mos., as they run; 250 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., at 14c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,160 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 14½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,584 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 16c., 7 mos., rejecting bad and water damaged; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs. at 17c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water damaged; 500 Dry Southern, 17 @18 lbs., at 13c., cash, rejecting bad and water damaged; 900 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,660 Dry Salted Matamoras, (for Philadelphia,) 20 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos., usual selection; 454 Green Salted California, 56 lbs., at 9½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,600 Dry New-Orleans, 20 lbs., at 14½c. @ 15c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,000 Green Salted New-Orleans Kip, 24 lbs., on private terms, (in Philadelphia;) and 2,700 Green Salted California, 60 lbs., at 9½c. for the Ox, and 10c. for the Cow and Kip, (the latter [illegible]) usual selection, 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 83,760, as follows: 15,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 600 Dry Rio Grande, 22,500 Dry Orinoco, 7,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 9,000 Dry Matamoras, [illegible] 200 Dry Curacao, 800 Dry Savanilla, 1,400 Dry Maracaibo, 700 Dry San Juan, —— Dry Maranham, 1,340 Dry Chagres, 2,000 Dry Southern and Texas, 2,000 Dry West India, 8,000 Dry California. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Ottoman*, from Rio Grande, with 12,000 hides; the *Brandywine*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Rainbow*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Mary Broughton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Monticello*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Ilea*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides, and others.

HOPS—We heard that 57 bales of last year's crop brought 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less freely offered at $35@$38, cash and usual time, ℔ ton; but is quiet at these rates. Other kinds are also inactive, but pretty stiffly held.

LATHS—Are unaltered.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet firm.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull remarks that "the demand for Hemlock Sole is good at about previous rates. Notwithstanding the near approach of the dull season, there is yet no accumulation of Hemlock or Oak, and little disposition is manifested by the trade to force sales. As there has been less hides than usual sent to the tanneries this year, it will probably be felt in the receipts during the coming Autumn, as the capacity for tanning is not much more than equal to the wants of manufacturers. Oak is in fair request. Upper in rough is scarce, and a prime article sells readily at 28c.@34c. Receipts have been 50,000 sides Hemlock and 5,400 Oak. Sales are 45,000 Hemlock and 7,400 Oak, leaving on hand 65,000 sides of the former and 19,000 of the latter." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted—Good Light, 28c. @28c.; Good Middle, 28c.@32c.; Good Heavy, 25c.@28c. Oak Slaughter Spanish—Good All Weights, 23c.@26c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.—Good Light, 21c.@22c. Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Good Heavy, 19½c.@21c. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.—Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Good Heavy, 17c.@18½c. Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c. @16c.; do., poor, all weights, 11c.@13½c. Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@24c.—on six months' credit.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at old rates.

NAVAL STORES—Are seemingly in very moderate demand, though tolerably steady in price.

OILS—The market is generally as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. The sales of the day embrace 900 bbls. at $17@$17 06¼ for Old Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for New Prime, and $17 62½ for New Mess ℔ bbl. Nothing, new has occurred in Dressed Hogs. Cut Meats are less active, but firm, the sales embracing 350 pkgs at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is dull and drooping. The business amounts to 400 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c. @10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady, with sales of 400 bbls. at $9@$9 75 for Prime; $10 25@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15@$15 75 for repacked Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $22@$30 ℔ trc. Beef Hams are needed, at from $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 25c.@26c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c. @9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is still selling slowly at $5 87½@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock very limited.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business thus: The demand for Goat is moderate, without any change in price. The supply of Curacoa, though light, is equal to the demand, while the stock of heavy Tampico is quite reduced. I notice sales of 50 bales Curacoa at 53c. and 20 bales Mexican at 39½c., 6 mos. Deer—The receipts from the West during the week have been on a liberal scale, and the stock of Domestic Skins is accumulating. Sales are 20 bales San Juan, (wormed,) at 35c., and 5,000 lbs. Arkansas, at 30½c., cash.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, at full prices, with sales of 600 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; 200 Porto Rico, at 5½c.@6½c., and 60 New-Orleans, at 5½c.@6½c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—*Sales of 10,000 lbs. Prime transpired*, at 12c. cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 35c.@35½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite depressed and languid, with but very trivial engagements for all ports at drooping rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rattler*, 1,190 tons, now in Havre, by the French Government for the Crimean service, six or twelve months at 17s. ℔ ton register ℔ month; ship *White Falcon*, 1,313 tons, rechartered for six months in the same service, £1 ℔ ton register ℔ month; ship *Golden Eagle*, from Birkenhead to Malta, Coal, on private terms; a ship from Buctouche to Bristol Channel, Deals, £3 15s.; one from St. Stephen to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.; one from Richibucto to Liverpool, £3 6s.; one at Charleston from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3; a bark from Quebec to Hull or Grimsby, Timber, £1 10s., and Deals, £4 10s.; one from Sicily to New-York at a round sum; one hence to Toulon, with privilege of another port in the Mediterranean, Provisions, $1 ℔ bbl.; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $13 50 or $14; a brig from Bangor to Madeira, Lumber, $8.50 ℔ M., and back from Malaga at a round sum; one from Jacksonville to Canary Islands, Lumber, $14, port charges not paid; one for a six months' trading voyage to the West Indies, with privilege of twelve months, $5 25 ℔ month; one to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $6 ℔ M., and back with wood, &c., $7 ℔ ton, port charges not paid; a bark from St. Jago to New-York, Sugar, 40s.; a brig hence from Wilmington to Sagua la Grande, Lumber, $800 out, and back to New-York, Sugar $5 50, and Molasses $2 50, port charges not paid; a schr. to Humacoa, P. R., and back, Sugar 40s., and Molasses, $3; a schr. to Cadiz and back, and a Ten schr. to Aspinwall, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday First Board*—$3,000 City 6s, 91¼; $600 Union Canal 6s, 63; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steubenville) 70; $3,800 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $21,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 102½; $3,500 Lehigh 6s, '70, 97; 400 Reading Railroad, 45½; 200 do., 45½; 200 do., 45½; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 60½; 112 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 147 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 21; 73 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 150 New Creek Coal Co., 2½; 25 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 Morris Canal, 14½; 3 Western Bank, 63½; 5 Girard Bank, 12; 100 do., 11½. *Between Boards*—$3,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, 83½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 16½. *Second Board*—$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90, 94; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 97; $4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 102½; 40 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; 7 Minehill Railroad, 52½; 200 Vicksburg Railroad, 6; 100 Union Canal Preferred, 12; 20 Union Canal, 3½. *After Board*—5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 100 Schuylkill Nav., 21. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible].

SUMMER RETREATS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—(FORMERLY CONSTOCK HOUSE,) AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.—This Hotel, situated upon the eminence overlooking the valley of the Genesee, and near the celebrated medicinal springs of Avon, has been purchased of O. Comstock, its former proprietor, by the undersigned, who have thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, and prepared it for the reception of guests. It has been much enlarged and improved, and will now accommodate 300 persons. Many improvements have been made to render it pleasant and agreeable to invalids or those who desire to spend the Summer months in a quiet, healthy, and romantic watering place. It is accessible from all points by railroad, being only a few rods from the Buffalo, Corning and New-York and Genesee Valley, and four miles from the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad dépôts. We would be pleased to receive the visits of the former patrons of the Hotel, and all who desire to visit Avon Springs. An omnibus will be in attendance at the depôt, to convey guests to the hotel, and they will be conveyed to and from the Springs without additional charge.
WM. VAN ZANDT, F. D. HILLMAN.
Avon Springs, June 1, 1855.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—The advantages of sea-bathing on the finest beach in the world, it being within eight miles of the Union, Centreville and National Race Courses. The delightful drives in its vicinity are unsurpassed; its easy access to the City of New-York—stages leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, hourly; the beauty of its location, commanding a fine view of Staten Island, the Bay, the Highlands of Neversink and the surrounding country, render it a healthy and delightful retreat. The accommodations of the hotel are unsurpassed, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.
ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors.—The above house is now open for families and gentlemen doing business in the City. The distance is 17 miles from the City, on the Hudson River, with which communication is had by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats almost hourly, making it one of the finest resorts out of New-York.
ROBERT L. BUCKLIN.
EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

NATIONAL HOTEL—RICHFIELD, SULPHUR SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the season. It has just been newly fitted up, and offers peculiar advantages to families anxious to escape the great watering places. The Springs have a high reputation in many diseases, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful rural district, near the line of the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers will leave the cars at Herkimer, where they will find conveyances for the Springs.
E. CANEY, Jr., Proprietor.

HIGHBRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms.
S. W. LUSK.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PAVILION ON STATEN ISLAND—At Quarantine landing, is now open for the reception of visitors; a few rooms to let in the house, and the cottage adjoining, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises to J. P. BENJAMIN, Proprietor.

COAL.

COAL.—600 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 13th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL $5, FLOUR $10.—The people's old established coal and flour agency, No. 30 Broadway, will contract during this week to supply for the season, first quality coal at $5 per ton, delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City. Down with the monopoly in coal and flour.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 23d-st., near the junction of Broadway and 5th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich sts., 25th st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt, at Tarrytown, N. Y. The house is two stories, attic and basement, contains ten good rooms, is built of brick in the best and most substantial manner, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson and surrounding country. The lot is 50 feet front by 125 deep, on which there are the necessary out-buildings, a large brick cistern, a never-failing well of water, and fruit trees and grape vines in a flourishing condition. One half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. For further particulars apply to CHAS. A. TODD, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot is about two hundred feet of river front; a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by day's work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land, 7 to 8 of which is woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to M. E. THOMPSON, No. 367 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The beautiful and romantic country seat, at present occupied by the undersigned at Sing Sing. Its orchard abounds with fruit trees of every description, interspersed with locust and evergreens. The house is 45 feet by 32, in good order, with about 11 acres of land. Call and examine for yourselves. Also, the Andre Brook House and Grounds at Tarrytown, 50 feet by 36, brick, well finished, with one or four acres of ground. A very desirable situation immediately in the vicinity of the Railroad, high and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River.
Also a number of farms, country seats, City houses and other property. Apply to HENRY STORMS, Real Estate Agency, No. 96 Fulton st., New-York City.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of thirty acres, near the City, and in a delightful section of country; ten acres of wood, rest in tillable land, running springs. It is in an elevated site, having a good view. House is large and in good order; barns &c.; plenty of fruit. $4,500—part can remain for years. Call on C. A. LEVERIDGE, Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 1 o'clock, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 9 to 120 acres, good houses, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—Only $7,000. It is a large first class house; every improvement of the day, such as gas and water, marble mantels and washstands; size of lot 150 feet by 200. Four to rent very cheap. Four for sale in Brooklyn, or exchange for any kind of merchandise. Money secured on stocks and mortgage. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, No. 289 Broadway, New-York, Broker.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SPRINGVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—House two stories and attic, new, 30 by 30 feet, piazza front and rear, containing eighteen rooms, four acres, now occupied by Hon. N. CROOKER. Rent $300. Apply at No. 34 Maiden-lane.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.—On easy terms. Farm 50 acres, $2,000; 130 acres, $5,000; 115 acres, $6,000; 38 acres, $6,000; 46 acres, $8,000; 115 acres, $8,000; 120 acres, $8,000; 110 acres, $9,500; 180 acres, $12,000; 46 acres, $13,000; 250 acres, $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, cottages and lots, in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Newark, Belleville, Paterson, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and New-Rochelle, for sale or exchange.
CYRUS M. HARTWICK, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 1.

YONKERS.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the best, beautiful and well finished houses in the vicinity of New-York, with two acres of ground. Beautifully laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, and everything in fact to make it a first class residence. Also two or three smaller houses and building plots for sale. Inquire of E. W. GANDER, Broker, No. 9 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York and half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. The grounds contain about four acres; there are all kinds of ornamental shrubs, flower and fruit trees; a fine lawn and kitchen garden all under cultivation; stables, outhouses, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

VALUABLE CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Corner of Chatham and James sts. The plot of ground consisting of No. 107 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James st., presenting a front on two streets of about 60 feet, is now offered for sale in one undivided parcel. Terms at interview. Inquire at No. 33 Wall-st., in basement, of H. A. SPAFARD.

WALNUT COTTAGE, WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—A picturesque house, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The property of the late Thomas C. Farrington, deceased, situated on the corner of Washington av. and 12th-st., Central Morrisania. Lot 100x130, with a frame dwelling 32x30, two-story, attic and basement, the parlors finished with sliding doors and corniced. There is a stable in the rear, 20x20, two-story and cellar, all enclosed with a good fence. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 5th-av., N. Y., or of Mrs. FARRINGTON on the premises.

PIERREPONT-STREET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable lot, 27x100 feet, for sale. It is the only full-size lot remaining on the entire north side of Pierrepont-st., and the last on this block. As two first-class houses have just been commenced on the adjoining lots, it offers a favorable opportunity for any person desirous of building for his own use. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A small farm of 8 acres, in the town of Yonkers, ¼ of a mile from Hunt's Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, with four acres in orchard, and all kinds of other fruit, good 2½-story house, barn, good well water, &c. For particulars, inquire of JOHN M. NIFF, at the Depôt.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—In good condition, with fine garden and fruit trees, together with coach house, in the village of West Farms, only 11 miles from the City Hall. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st.

IRVINGTON OR DEARMAN LOTS FOR SALE.—Three of the best located lots in the place on C-st., forming a block of 150 feet front by 100 deep, and fenced. Irvington is on the Hudson, 25 miles from City Hall; trains at all hours; view unsurpassed; terms easy. Apply at No. 108 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground on Adelphi-st., east side, about 200 feet south of Myrtle av. These lots are well located, and are very desirable for building purposes; if applied for soon will be sold low. Apply to ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 63 South-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
BED CHAIRS,
OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS;
And every variety of Chairs for Invalids manufactured by
M. W. KING & SON,
Nos. 468 Broadway, and 109 Mercer-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 434 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

INSTRUCTION.

$10—BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED.—Writing $2, twelve lessons; Arithmetic at reduced terms, at M. S. PAINE'S, No. 238 Grand-st., corner Bowery, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Col. PAINE, the celebrated calligraphist and eminent teacher of penmanship, so long and favorably known in New-England, where he has won "golden opinions" and established a high reputation, has opened commodious rooms for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen in a course of lessons. We particularly invite attention to his popular system, which, with the most enterprising facility, transforms an unsightly scrawl into a beautiful, free and expeditious hand.—*Newport Daily News.*

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, has several vacant desks, and offers great inducements to pupils who enter this week for a partial or full commercial course of instruction. His students become elegant writers and practical book keepers, and, therefore, command good situations and lucrative salaries.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 MacDougal st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 227 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TA-FEU.—A fertilizer, made entirely of night soil, desiccated, inodorous and raised to a high standard by the addition of salts of ammonia, is offered for sale by the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., as cheaper than guano, superphosphate of lime, or any fertilizer in the market. It is adapted to any crop. Has been used with signal success upon Summer crops, such as cabbages, turnips, buckwheat, and as a dressing to corn at the last hoeing. Also upon Winter grain. Packed in barrels of about 250 lbs. It will be delivered on board of vessel or railroad in the City, free of charge for package or cartage, at the rate of $25 per ton. A circular, with further information will be forwarded to any one applying for the same. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 60 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Or lease, with the privilege of purchasing, a good paper mill, adapted to the manufacture of manilla or straw paper. Address, with terms and location, Box No. 2,184, Post Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—For a term of one, two, three or four years. A house desirably situated in West 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The house is most amply and comfortably furnished throughout, and will be let to a suitable tenant on very reasonable terms. Or the owner would be willing to sell it, if a good offer were made him. Apply to HENRY JAMES, No. 58 West 14th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story brick dwelling-house No. 166 Leonard-st., near Broadway. It has an attic story, basement and sub-cellar, and is very conveniently located for a private family or genteel boarding-house, for which it is well adapted. Apply to
S. CONOVER, No. 260 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class three-story brown stone front house, No. 77 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM PAUL, No. 41 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET—Immediate possession given.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 238 West 26th-st.; range, bathroom, &c., and newly painted. Rent $400 per year. Inquire of E. W. EDGAR'S, No. 302 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

RESIDENCE TO LET.—A pleasant place at Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from the depôt; fine view of the river, house two stories, ten rooms, front and back piazza, large lot with garden cultivated, shade trees and grounds in good order, will be let for the Summer or the remainder of the year, with or without the furniture. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 253 Water st., up stairs.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st.

WHARF PROPERTY AND LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Running from the 11th-av. to the Hudson River, between 30th and 31st-sts., favorably situated for a lumber or stone yard, with a two-story brick office on the premises. Has been used the last three or four years for a lumber yard. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to R. H. GOFF, No. 118 Broadway, or No. 238 West 30th-st.

NEWPORT COTTAGE—Furnished, to let for the season, or for sale. Is in perfect repair, being recently repaired and painted, is fully furnished, (with the exception of Table Silver,) and ready for immediate possession—is situated 19 John-st., Newport, R. I. For particulars apply as above, or to J. CUSHING, at Reid & Cushing's, No. 116 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—Suitable for a fancy shoe store, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 5th-av.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 160 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building cor. of 26th-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 165 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. E. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

ARMY AND NAVY BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.—All soldiers, sailors and teamsters, or the widows of those, who served in any war since 1790, are entitled to 160 acres of land; no charge until the same is obtained. Apply to the agent G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 1 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time.
F. KOWING, No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 23 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE
PIANO FORTES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED MELODEONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of gilt pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $200 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodeons, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices, also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.
FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.
FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 295 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.
H. WARREN, Sole Agent
For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A superior 7 octave rosewood $225 piano will be sold for $225, but two months old, made to order and warranted by the best makers. In perfect every way, excellent tone, new style case, finished back. The owner has to leave the City. It can be seen Monday, June 11, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at No. 143 Chambers-st.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 290 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these improved Pianos.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 765 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 763 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Elsinore,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Sienna,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Buenos Ayres,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lyons,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Cey.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander,
Ballarat
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 16, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblentz,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-a-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Madere,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. Co., No. 18 William st., New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 25th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan." And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 26th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take out new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

O. F. HALL.—ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Association will be held in their Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. on MONDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business, and for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year; also, of two Inspectors of Election. Polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1855.
ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau.
On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1855.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 173 Canal st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN—On first-class Bank and Railway Securities. No Bonds and Mortgages. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

$6,000 WANTED—On first class improved property in the City of Brooklyn worth twice the amount. No commissions paid. Address CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 50 Barclay-st., N. Y.

MINING STOCKS.—CHARLES COLGATE & CO., Stock Brokers, No. 16 William-st., pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of MINING STOCKS of every description.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed on the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 6, 1855.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons on and after the 30th June, 1855.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theo'e. W. Morris,	Thomas T. Sterling,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Bowman,	Elias A. Brown,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac T. Fowler,
Wm. Oxell,	H. P. Freeman,	Chas. W. Greenwich,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Brown,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel S. Wilson,
Geo. Gelston,	J. N. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LOBERTT, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. [illegible] BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the Directors of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, [illegible], Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, [illegible], Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles W. Hawes, William Whitewright, Cornelius [illegible], Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, [illegible], Wyllis Blackstone, William H. Watkins, [illegible], Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Anton Clark. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 10 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 4 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,	Wm. B. Dwyer,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jaques,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel R. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew T. Cone,
[illegible] White,	F. W. Grosvenor,	J. Wade Wilson,
S. H. Kimberly,	[illegible]	David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James B. Oakes,	

J. WILSON PIERSON, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.—At the annual election of this Company, June 4, for nine Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires in 1855, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees for four years:

Hon. Millard Fillmore,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William V. Brady,	Joseph Blunt,
David Hoadley,	Samuel E. Sproulls,
Henry H. Smythe,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick.	

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. I. ABBATT, Sec'y.
June 6, 1855.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.—CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 682 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business, if desired.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hurlford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
jy10'54-lawly24 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Bonner, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.			Leave Ocean Port.		
11—Monday	5	A. M.	11—Monday	[illegible]	P. M.
12—Tuesday	6	P. M.	12—Tuesday	[illegible]	A. M.
13—Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	13—Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
14—Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	15—Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	16—Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
16—Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	17—Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
18—Monday	5	A. M.	18—Monday	[illegible]	A. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with the boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. [illegible], for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND, DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the [illegible] Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, June 5	[illegible]	A. M.	Tuesday, June 5	11	A. M.
Wednesday, June 6	[illegible]	A. M.	Wednesday, June 6	12	M.
Thursday, June 7	[illegible]	A. M.	Thursday, June 7	[illegible]	P. M.
Friday, June 8	[illegible]	A. M.	Friday, June 8	2	P. M.
Saturday, June 9	[illegible]	A. M.	Saturday, June 9	3	P. M.
Sunday, June 10	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, June 10	4	P. M.
Monday, June 11	[illegible]	P. M.	Monday, June 11	[illegible]	P. M.

P. HAIGHT'S line of Stages, for Squan, connects with this boat.

FREE EXCURSIONS TO WEST FLUSHING.—Every MONDAY and FRIDAY, commencing MONDAY, June 11, per Flushing Railroad, only 35 minutes' ride from New-York. West Flushing is the most beautiful village in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn. Steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip every day at 6, 8 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's point. Returning, leaves West Flushing at the hours [illegible].
Persons living in the upper part of the City can take the 34th-st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take Railroad. Terms easy, title good. For maps and free tickets apply to BARKER, DUNCOMB & SMITH, No. 14 Pine, corner of Nassau-st., or at the West Flushing depot on the ground.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, being in complete order, can be chartered for excursions, and being the largest and most elegant steamer in the business, having a large dancing saloon, with state rooms adjoining, with every other convenience requisite for comfort or pleasure, offers rare inducements for parties wishing a pleasant excursion. For further particulars apply to L. H. GROVER, No. 329 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10½ A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 288 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FURGUSON, CROXEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter at the old stand, No. 100 Vesey-st., under the firm of CHRISTOPHER & UNDERHILL, the present firm assuming all the debts of FURGUSON, CROXEN & CO. ISAAC FURGUSON,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1855. In behalf of the old firm.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone, signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 25, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN HISCOX and JAMES DEVOE, doing business as lumber merchants under the name and firm of HISCOX & DEVOE, is hereby dissolved. FREEMAN HISCOX, No. 168 Avenue B.
New-York, May 29, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDMUND S. MUNROE has this day associated with himself GEO. W. OGSTON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of E. S. MUNROE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—That probably never will occur again, to purchase a route of newspapers, of 1,450 subscribers, 700 morning, (*Daily Times*) 750 evening, all on the same ground. Apply at No. 69 Barrow-st., near Bedford, New-York. N. B.—Clear profits, $25 or $30 [illegible].

$3,000 TO $4,000.—Wanted, a middle-aged man—as a book-keeper in a manufacturing business—situated up town—who can lend the above amount, and, if required, security can be given. Address WILKINS, Daily Times Office.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—For sale a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old-established stand, and doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is yearly increasing. For particulars, address L. F., Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —Imported Chandeliers, Original Oil Paintings, &c., at the residence, No. [illegible] West 21st-st.—R. W. WESCOTT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, most of which, with the chandeliers, statuary, paintings, &c., have been imported by the present owner, and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs and all in want of superb furniture. The sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather—catalogues of which can be obtained of Mr. R. W. Wescott, No. 361 Broadway, or at the house on Tuesday, when the whole can be examined. [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, COMPRISING A DOCK AND SLIP ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AND CITY LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. JAS. B. NEVIUS, Counsel. Pursuant to a final decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the subscriber, Trustee of the Newark Dock [illegible], will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June [illegible], at 12 o'clock, noon, at the city of Newark, upon the premises, all that certain Dock lying between the Morris Canal and Passaic River, and fronting on said Canal and River, [illegible] ... Lithographic copies of said Map may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York; of NEVIUS & ROBISON, Counsellors at Law, No. 11 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal—5 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 20 per cent on the 1st of August, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage, payable in four years, in instalments, with interest.

CHARLES YATES, Trustee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT GOTHIC DOUBLE COTTAGE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WITH NEARLY FOUR ACRES OF RICH LAND ATTACHED.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, that elegant semi-Gothic double villa, near the Railway Station at New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., lately erected by Paul J. Fish, Esq., for his own residence. [illegible] ... Terms liberal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Barclay-st., consisting of royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas, in gold figured satin, parlor chairs to match, [illegible] ... kitchen furniture, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY (Monday), at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., [illegible] ... Catalogues on morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Rush-st. and Wythe-av., Williamsburgh, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes and parlor chairs in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables; mirrors; window curtains and shades; mantel ornaments; mahogany bookcases; black walnut extension dining tables; arm chairs; mahogany tea table; china dinner and tea sets; glassware; oil cloths and stair carpets; mahogany French bedsteads; black walnut cottage bedsteads; dressing bureaus; washstands; hair mattresses; feather beds, &c.; hall chairs and hat stands; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, parlor and cooking stoves.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, &c.—On TUESDAY, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak drawing-room, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture. Also, Brussels and tapestry carpets, beautifully decorated china ware, French plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings in rich gilt frames, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, 12th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., the extensive assortment of white granite, light blue flowered do., [illegible] ... also, 100 fancy clocks. Catalogues day previous.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, NUTS, TEAS—TUESDAY, June 12, 10½ o'clock, No. 47 Dey-st., [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the whole main line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, [illegible] ... to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privileges, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet, in the city of Auburn, [illegible] ... Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855.

THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 31 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY.—SALE OF LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The TRUSTEES OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY had advertised a large sale of lots to be made at public auction in this city on the 5th inst., which attracted the attention of capitalists generally throughout the country, many of whom came here to attend the sale and avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase property in the city of Chicago. As the sale did not take place, it is proper that an explanation should be made of the causes which led to the disappointment of so many persons. Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the original stockholders in the Company, claimed to have a right to certain additional shares of stock, which the Trustees refused to recognize, under the advice of their counsel; and Mr. WALKER filed a bill in Equity in the United States Court on the day preceding the sale, and prayed for an injunction to restrain the sale until the question of his right was settled. Mr. WALKER declined the proposition to allow the public sale to proceed in accordance with the notice; and which it was believed would promote the interest of all parties, with the understanding that no distribution of the proceeds should be made until the question of his right was settled. A stipulation was finally entered in the suit, by direction of Judge DRUMMOND, that the Trustees might proceed with the sales of the property without further hindrance, upon their entering into an engagement that they would retain in their hands so much of the proceeds of sales as would belong to Mr. WALKER in case it should be finally decided that he is entitled to the shares of stock which he claims, so that there is no longer any impediment in the way of sales. So much delay had, however, been caused by Mr. WALKER's proceedings, that the stockholders deemed it best to postpone until Autumn any further public sale of the property. In the meantime, however, the Trustees are fully authorized to sell at private sale any of the property, and they have already sold a large amount to responsible parties for actual and immediate improvement. It is proper to add that the property of the Company lies upon both sides of the North Branch of the Chicago River, and embraces nearly six hundred acres of land, which has been carefully surveyed and platted into lots. Streets have been opened, and the whole forms a most extensive and valuable addition to the city, and is now open for occupancy and improvement. The Trustees of this property are WILLIAM B. OGDEN, DANIEL ELSTON and MAHLON D. OGDEN, Esqs., of Chicago, Mr. ELSTON having just been appointed Trustee by the Stockholders in the place of EDWIN B. LA RAE, Esq., deceased.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1855.

Information in reference to the above property may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or L. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH will sell the contents of the magnificently furnished residence in Warren-st., between Greenwich-st. and West Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock. Parties are informed that the sale of this rare and valuable collection of household goods will take place positively as advertised, and without any postponement. Terms of sale cash. Annexed is a partly enumerated, but not descriptive list of the goods. To fully appreciate their value it is only necessary to see them.

PARLORS.—Complete suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covering French satin damask and French brocatelle, rosewood Italian, Egyptian and inlaid marble-top tables of the late styles of centre, sofa, side and others; also, elegant papier mache and other fancy do., massive rosewood cylindrical action bookcase, rosewood French inlaid cabinet, carved plate front etagere, very excellent rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, beautifully finished, nearly new, and cost $550, a number of oil paintings, consisting of marine views, game, fruit and battle pieces, landscapes by eminent American and foreign artists, Axminster, royal velvet and Brussels carpeting, ingrain do., also a large and varied collection of elegant mantel and corner decorations, as Sevres vases, Carodo, Parian and Bisque representations, all of the finest French manufacture, marble statuary, beautiful lace curtains and shades, elegant pier and oval glasses, with marble slabs and gilt brackets and tables, gas chandeliers.

The chambers are furnished with costly French rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. armoir a glace, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, tete-a-tetes, mirrors, hair mattresses, Marseilles counterpanes, clocks, &c., dining-room extension tables, carved, great variety of silverware, including tea services, castors, &c., china tea sets, cut glassware, cut decanters, liquor cases, elegantly decorated china dinner sets, cut goblets, wines, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell THIS DAY, June 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Great Western, (Illinois,) 10 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each.
$5,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each.
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds	$1,000 each.
$21,000 Breckenridge Cannal Coal Certificates	$1,000 each.
10 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
20 shares Panama Railroad	$100 each.
100 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	$100 each.
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company	$25 each.
15 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each.
500 shares Union Copper Mining and Smelting Company of North Carolina	$5 each.
500 shares North River Mining and Quarrying Co.	$25 each.
156 shares Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company	$[illegible] each.
100 shares New Creek Coal Company	$10 each.
50 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company	$100 each.
20 shares Sharon Iron Company	$50 each.
4 shares Coal River and Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Company	$50 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds, with the exception of the State Bonds, will be charged to the purchaser.

Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, June 14.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, Tuesday, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 119 Nassau-st. Peremptory Sale to pay advances and close consignments of over $10,000 worth of Cabinet Furniture, three fine-toned rosewood piano-fortes, made by Gilbert, Abbott and Barlow, of New-York and Boston; thick French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, [illegible] ... Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, or storage can be obtained by applying at the office.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN CLOCKS.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell at public auction at their rooms No. 79 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1855, and following days, until the whole is disposed of, a very large and in every way desirable stock of American Clocks and Timepieces, amounting in value to upwards of $20,000, all of which must be sold without limitation to the highest bidder, and in lots to suit purchasers. The assortment comprises many new and desirable styles, and is well worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. The goods are the property of an extensive manufacturer in Connecticut, embracing a large portion of his finished merchandise, and will be sold without regard to cost of manufacture, to pay advances. Jobbers in New-York and its vicinity, general dealers in fancy goods, and country merchants, will find this an opportunity for procuring these styles of goods such as seldom presents itself, promising to them rare and decided advantages, of which they would do well to avail themselves. Descriptive Catalogues may be procured at the office of the Auctioneers on the day previous to that of the sale, which will be positive and without reserve.

TERMS—Under $100, cash, $100 to $500 4 months, and on sums of $500 and upward 6 months' credit for approved paper. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLLS, Auctioneers, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at house No. 73 8th av., 4th door from 13th st., at 10½ o'clock—The entire elegant furniture of sixteen rooms, to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, rich tapestry and ingrain carpets, [illegible] ... stand, and a large quantity of other furniture. No postponement.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE AND SHERIFF'S SALE.—Of that well-known and popular restaurant, Florence Saloon, Nos. 239 and 240 Broadway, corner of Park-place and Broadway, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1855, at 10 A. M., consisting of bar counters and fixtures, pier glasses and mirrors, very large tables, curtains, decanters, goblets, tumblers, knives, forks, spoons, crockery ware, oil cloths, linen, marble slabs, copper and iron kitchen utensils, steam boilers and pump, steam tables, gas fixtures, &c.; porter and ale in wood and glass; champagne, claret, Rhine and other wines; Sherry, Madeira and Port in wood and glass; brandies, gin, whisky, &c.; boxes, fixtures, &c., together with lease of premises.

The above sale is adjourned until TUESDAY, June 12, 1855, at 10 A. M., at the same place.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIFTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of J. L. Donaldson, Stapleton, Richmond County, Staten Island, under the direction of George Catlin, Esq., referee, 51 valuable building lots at Stapleton, eligibly located for immediate improvement.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the 23d day of July next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; or 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired by the purchaser of any five or more lots. Maps can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st. GEORGE CATLIN, Referee.

R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, four hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO PHYSICIANS, editors of charitable institutions and others who may be interested. A valuable indigenous remedy discovered and used successfully for years by a physician at the West, in treating every variety of fever and ague, may be obtained gratis for the poor, who may be afflicted. Address M. D., Box No. 3,037 New-York Post-Office.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE—OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC.—For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in MALARIA or MIASMA. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East or West—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE EVER MADE.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families, and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL AGENTS—C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; and C. H. RING, New-York; F. B. WINTER, Baltimore; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; J. D. YERRINGTON, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga.; ED. S. WHEATON, St. Louis, and for sale by medicine dealers generally.

THE SHAKERS BEAD!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed:

LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one-half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every case who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who had it [illegible] ... she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, C. B. McGINLY.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the disease for which it is adapted, are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence wherein the known remedies prove almost inert. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most nauseous mixtures, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the remedy worse than the disease. In using this medicine the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations, he only cautions needful being extremes of heat and cold, with due observance of diet. It can be given to the tenderest infant or the strongest man with a like result, thereby proving its adaptation to the most varied forms of the disease. Being a Homeopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. Of such we would invite a single trial, assuring them that they will be suprised with the result, and to his Homeopathic friends the inventor recommends it as one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only a vial. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease made attack upon the theatre. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—300 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 683 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

RAILROADS.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND SAULT ST. MARY THROUGH CANADA via ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—Passengers leaving New-York on the mornings of WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, by Express Trains of New-York and Erie, Syracuse and Binghamton, or by Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, to Syracuse, and thence to Oswego by Railroad, will reach Toronto by steamers CHAMPION or MAYFLOWER early next morning, and proceed immediately, via the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to Collingwood, on Lake Huron, where they will take passage at noon of the second day on one of the magnificent low pressure steamers KEYSTONE STATE, LADY ELGIN, NIAGARA, QUEEN CITY, or LOUISIANA, which form the tri-weekly connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and principal Lake Michigan Ports, arriving at Chicago in less than eighty hours after leaving New-York. This route presents unequaled facilities and attractions to travelers, the night travel on the entire line being performed on steamboats luxuriously furnished, and the daylight passed amid the beautiful scenery of the Great Lakes, embracing the Straits of Mackinaw, the Sault St. Marie, and the Cloche Mountains and Million Islands of the Georgian Bay.

The rates of FIRST CLASS FARE embrace meals and berths on board the steamers on Lake Ontario, and on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and travelers will find the route far less fatiguing, more expeditious, and cheaper than any other.

Passengers for Sault St. Mary and points on Lake Superior, will leave New-York on the morning of Monday, and proceed as before mentioned to Collingwood, when they will take steamers for Saut. St. Mary, reaching that point in less than sixty hours from New-York. Passengers can also proceed by way of Buffalo, Rochester and Suspension Bridge, or by Cape Vincent to Toronto, and thence as designated herein.

For through tickets apply at the several offices of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the present. Other arrangements for procuring through tickets will be announced in a few days.

Distance to Green Bay, Mackinaw, and Sault St. Mary, several hundred miles less than any other route, and $4 to $6 cheaper. A. BRUNELL, Supt. Ont. Sim. & Hur. Railroad, Toronto.

The attention of shippers of freight is invited to this route as uniting economy with expedition. For information relative to freights, apply to

F. S. LITTLEJOHN, No. 180 Broad-st.
CLARK & ROBB, No. 115 Broad-st.
E. HARVEY, No. 117 Broad-st.
J. GILBERT, No. 17 Coenties-slip.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 6:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:55 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:35 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves [illegible] arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK FOR BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN. From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland and Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New-York and Boston, as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:20 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leave Cleveland 5:00 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New-York and Erie Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. C. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden, by cars through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 in 1st, and $3 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4:00 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz., 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 4 P. M. and 12 M., Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 5, Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are assigned therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle, new,*	*Edward Stanley,*
Albion, new,	*Cambria, new,*	*Shamrock, new,*
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought, new,*	*Queen of Clippers, new,*
Northampton, new,	*Constitution, new,*	*City of Brooklyn, n.,*
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams,*	*Empire,*
Arctic,	*Antarctic,*	*Rappahannock,*
Progress,	*Andrew Foster,*	*Charles Buck,*
St. Louis,	*Galena,*	*Forest King,*
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist,*	*Richard Morse,*
Robena,	*Houghton,*	*Glance,*
Kossuth,	*Continent,*	*Centurion,*
Helios,	*Consul,*	*Constellation,*
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire,*	*E. Z.,*
Underwriter,	*West Point,*	*Adriatic,*
A. Z.,	*Racer*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

[illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, and WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, In first cabin, main saloon......$130
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin......$120
Price of passage, second cabin......75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 53 Broadway.

N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR KEYPORT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Saturday and Sunday,) at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 o'clock P. M., and Union at 4 P. M.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 100 Washington-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand, No. 180 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of paints, oils, window-glass, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., agent Hudson Iron Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH BAILEY, CRAWSHAY BAILEY, AUGUSTUS RADCLIFFE, WILLIAM L. BAILEY, HENRY BAILEY, and ALFRED RADCLIFFE, against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—To the above named defendant, ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible], with interest from the 20th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1854.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above mentioned complaint was filed in the place in that behalf above designated on the 20th day of April, in the year 1855. WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Dated April 20, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES WILLIS against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—To the above named defendant, ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1854.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above-mentioned complaint was filed in the place in that behalf above designated on the 20th day of April, in the year 1855. WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated April 20, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against PATRICK O'KEEFE, SENAS NEWELL, AARON CLOSE, Enoch Tree and John A. Van Riper and Leah Van Riper his wife, Jacob Van Riper, James A. Ferguson, James Belshaw, Addison P. Smith, Richard C. Gutridge, Henry Cromwell, Henry C. Carter, and Thomas T. Smith.—(Summons for relief.)—To PATRICK O'KEEFE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855.

BIRDSEYE & O'CONNOR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK against MINER'S BANK OF POTTSVILLE, in the County of Schuylkill.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 1, 1855.

S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Att'y in person.

The complaint in this action was filed June 5, 1855.

S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Att'y in person.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William B. Harison, No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of March 1855.

WILLIAM B. HARISON, J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, THOMAS L. HARISON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 68 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, ANDREW LEARY, and BRIDGET LEARY, Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 68 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, THOMAS A. QUIN, Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA REE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. 320 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, [illegible]

WARREN RICHMOND, WILLIAM H. DE LA REE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Esq., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 49 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1855.

HENRY S. HOLFORD, FREDERICK J. HOLFORD, Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of Dec. 1854. JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator. MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1855. WILLIAM P. SWEET, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.

JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 77 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1855. BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. 40 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855. SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. ANTONIO AMETRANO, an insolvent; notice first published 21st May, 1855; creditors to appear before Hon. HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge of Kings County, at his Chambers, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of July, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

P. BYRNE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 6 City Hall-place.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles B. Hart, Esq., No. 42 William-st., New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March 8, 1855.

LYDIA MILLS, JNO. T. MILLS, JACOB D. MILLS, SAMUEL A. MILLS, Executors.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—100 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE!!!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad—No Exposure to Deadly Miasmas!—And Dangerous Navigation in open River and Lake Boats—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA! via PANAMA RAILROAD. The United States Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons burthen, J. P. McKINSTRY, U. S. N., Commander. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent Steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 3,000 tons burthen, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness, and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y., fronting the North River.

EXPRESSES.

G. H. WINES & CO.'S CALIFORNIA AND OREGON EXPRESS.—Office No. 3 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New-York. References—CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., New-York; WILLIAM HALL & SON, New-York; C. K. GARRISON, Esq., San Francisco. We are prepared to forward merchandise and treasure, make collections, purchase exchange, and attend to all business entrusted to us with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Experienced and competent messengers will accompany each express, leaving New-York on the 5th and 20th, and San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month.

HAMILTON WORKS, NEWARK, N. J., June 7, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Preliminary Meeting of those interested in the Architectural Stone Business carried on at the above Works, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a company, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

JOHN WOOD, Sec. pro tem.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 2d day of June to the 9th day of June, 1855. Men, [illegible]; women, [illegible]; boys, 123; girls, 109; total, 356. Adults, 109; children, 231; males, 189; females, 167. Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	3	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
Brain and nerves	71	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	61
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	44
Heart and blood-vessels	9	Unknown	—
Lungs, Throat, &c.	[illegible]	Urinary organs	3
Old Age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	26		
		Total	356

Of which 11 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	7	IX.	27	XVII.	38
II.	1	X.	19	XVIII.	19
III.	[illegible]	XI.	6	XIX.	13
IV.	[illegible]	XII.	20	XX.	15
V.	22	XIII.	[illegible]	XXI.	20
VI.	[illegible]	XIV.	[illegible]	XXII.	10
VII.	10	XV.	11		
VIII.	14	XVI.	20	Total	356

Ages.—Under 1 year, 120; 1 to 2 years, 42; 2 to 5 years, 40; 5 to 10 years, 12; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 36; 40 to 50 years, 25; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 9; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 6.

Nativities.—China, 1; England, 6; France, 5; Germany, 54; Ireland, 46; Italy, 1; Scotland, 2; Spain, 1; Sweden, 1; Wales, 1; West Indies, 2; United States, 232; Unknown, 5—Total, 356.

Public Institutions.—Bellevue Hospital, 12; City Hospital, 3; City Prisons, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 2; House of Refuge, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 17. Total, 48.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, June 9, 1855.

The Abuse of Laudanum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since our present efficient Mayor's attention is turned to the subject of reform and the suppression of vice in this large City, please allow me, through your columns, to direct his attention, and that of the authorities, to a vice which is causing incalculable mischief and misery among families, although none perhaps have as yet had the courage to draw public attention to the subject. I allude to the abuse of laudanum which is made by many young persons, who procure it in large quantities at the druggists, and swallow it daily like water.

The intoxication produced by this fatal drug is certainly no less repulsive than that which follows the abuse of strong liquors; and the gradual wasting of the form and ruin of the intellect which accompanies the use of this poison, is dreadful to behold, especially when beheld in the person of a relative. My feelings are daily harrowed by the sight of a young relative who has taken to this awful species of intoxication. Every means have been tried to break her of it; money has been withheld from her; the druggists nearest home have been warned against furnishing her any; but all has been in vain. It is idle to think of being able to warn all the druggists in this vast City. She procures it in sufficient quantities, in various [illegible], given a false name and address, and when she is prevented from going out, bribes the servants to get it for her. In despair at this state of things, which is fast hurrying her to her grave, I have sought information respecting this singular species of vice, and have discovered *among families known to me, no less than five persons* whose lives and intellects have been sacrificed by this deleterious drug. If the druggists were consulted, they could show a long list of ruin accomplished in this fearful manner. These discoveries have led me to request the publicity of your columns to call upon those who are similarly afflicted with myself to pray the authorities to devise some means to put a stop to this dreadful vice. If the abuse of strong liquors has required the strong arm of the law to interfere to repress it, is it not equally needful that some ordinance should interpose to save these voluntary and stubborn victims from an intoxication as revolting, and in some respects much worse? As far as I can learn, no habitual drinker of laudanum has ever been reclaimed. Idiotcy or the grave alone closes the scene.

In Europe, laudanum and the like dangerous drugs can only be procured by handing to the druggist an order from a physician. Should not some regulation of the same kind be introduced here, in order to put a stop to this system of slow suicide?

A LADY.

Life as an Achievement.

Rev. Dr. Chapin gave last evening the concluding of his series of Discourses to Young Men. As usual, the Church was densely filled. The Rev. orator took for his text, "Is not life more than meat?" The sermon was one of great power and brilliancy, and listened to throughout with earnest and rapt attention. To render life an achievement, was established as necessary to be, to do, and to suffer. Mere sham existences—and they were designated as evident in every phase of human existence—were portrayed with a forcibleness of illustration and pungency of satire—a prominent characteristic indeed of all this discourse, but in none more effectively shown than in this. True, life on the contrary, was set forth as consisting not in narrow personalities, but in influence rightly directed in and out of oneself in the good done, in virtues existent, in fruition of seed planted, in bold strokes of endeavor, with which the anvil of life is made to ring; in circles of silent influence quickening everywhere to noble and sublime effort the springs of existence. Speaking of sham existence, allusion was made to the late duel in Canada, and false notions of honor. More bitter and stirring denunciation of duelling never came from a pulpit.

☞ An explorer of the upper part of the Third-avenue assures us that there *is* a waiting room attached to the dépôt of the enterprising Railroad Company that does the railroading on that avenue—a waiting room actually. He assures us, moreover, that the cars start regularly from Sixty-first-street to go up—whether full or not. This will be news to some, and an improvement for all, upon the late arrangements.

Obituary.

Died in this City, May 21, after an illness of four days, William Haughton Richards, Esq., aged 30. Having by teaching obtained means to defray the expenses of a collegiate course, in 1846 he entered Yale, whence his Uncle, Rev. George Richards, pastor of the Central Church in Boston, graduated with honor two years before. He at once took his stand as a first-rate scholar, and gained prizes for excellence in all the allotted branches of study. His zeal in the strife for honors afterwards abated, but his appointment on graduating was a well understood acknowledgment of his intellectual preeminence. His Philosophical Oration, delivered at the commencement of 1850, made an excellent impression. On leaving College, after replenishing his exhausted funds by a year's teaching at Cincinnati, he studied law, and early in 1853 was admitted to the bar and took an office in the City. At commencement of 1853 he addressed the Brothers in Unity, a society of his College, over which he presided in his senior year, discoursing with ability the "Condition and Prospects of Western Europe." His health now began to decline, and in spite of all endeavors to repel its advances, disease rapidly prostrated his strength, and ere long that mind, for whose searching, patient thought no problem seemed too hard, was reduced to the dreadful chaos of an incurable delirium. So he died—the pride and joy of many hearts. Accomplished, gifted, ambitious—ennobled by an incorruptible integrity, with an inflexible will—great things were expected of him. These expectations, He who ruleth in darkness has seen fit to disappoint.

Take Care of your Children.

A child, son of Mr. Ed. West, No. 132 West Twenty-ninth-street, fell from a three-story window on Friday, and was taken up insensible.

Fires.

At an early hour on Friday morning, a fire broke out on the third floor of building No. 258 Pearl-street, occupied by George McGaire, plain and ornamental japanner. Hardly had the fire in Pearl-street been extinguished, before fire was discovered issuing from the fourth story of building No. 107 Wall-street. The firemen, however, were soon upon the spot, and succeeded in confining it to the floor on which it originated. The loft was used for storing some furniture, paintings, &c., belonging to Mr. August Belmont, and had been there for the past two years. The furniture is insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for $5,000. The loss will be near $4,000. Messrs. Eddy & Turnure, produce brokers, lose about $50 by damage by water. They have an insurance of $250 in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. Mr. George Barrell, broker, sustains about $75 damage; insured for $500 in the Equitable Insurance Company. Mr. J. Havens' office furniture damaged about $20; no insurance. Mr. Scrimser, liquor dealer, sustained a loss of about $100, and is insured in the Grocers' Insurance Company for $500. Several other persons sustained some small damage.

Inquests by the Coroners.

Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on Saturday, over the body of Dedrick Pundh, at the City Hospital, who came to his death by inflammation of the brain, caused by injuries received in falling from a shed, at No. 1 Elizabeth street, on the 18th day of May, 1855. Verdict accordingly.

Coroner O'Donnell held another, over the body of a female child, at No. 134 West Thirteenth street, who came to its death by laudanum administered by a woman. She states in her testimony that she gave the child fifteen drops by the advice of a druggist, and afterwards gave it more, supposing it was cordial. The consequence was its death. Verdict accordingly.

Another was held over the body of an unknown man, at the Twenty-second ward station-house. By the testimony it appears deceased was found at the foot of Sixtieth-street. In his pockets were two stones, weighing four pounds each, and also a discharge purporting to be from the United States service. He was a German, and about 40 years of age. Verdict, suicide by drowning.

A Little Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is an intolerable nuisance to be importuned, while being shaved or shorn, to buy some sort of oil or other preparation for the hair, which the barber has for sale. This is becoming so common that one, especially a stranger, hates to enter a barber's shop, and be compelled to hear the fulsome praises of some nostrum, and be obliged, over and again, to refuse to buy it at an exorbitant price. By calling attention to this abuse and rebuking it, you will do a favor to the public. One who has Escaped.

Remedy—Let your beard go loose.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

George H. Tilley vs. The Bank of the Union.—Ingraham, F. J.—The cause of action stated in the complaint is for the breach of an agreement made between the plaintiff and the Bank of the Union, by which the plaintiff agreed to give his note, in lieu of a note held by the Bank, and to which he was not a party, upon condition that the same should be renewed every sixty days, on payment of a specified sum and the interest. The plaintiff avers that he paid that amount and interest several times, and the note was renewed, that he tendered the same sum and interest when the last note became due, and offered the new note, but the Bank refused to receive it, and caused his note to be protested. He also claims to have the money paid by him refunded by the Bank, and his note delivered up, on returning to the Bank his original note. The defendants demur to the complaint.

There can be no doubt that the contract was a valid one, founded on a good consideration, and I can see no reason why the complaint does not state a good cause of action. The consideration of the note was sufficient, inasmuch as the plaintiff was not a party to the original note, and the offer by the plaintiff of the money and a new note when the last one became due was all that was requisite by way of performance on his part.

It was said that the damages could only be nominal. This does not affect the cause of action, and it can easily be seen that cases may arise where the protest of a note of a business man, contrary to agreement, would be productive of serious injury, which might, under a proper averment in the complaint, be a good ground for damage.

It is not necessary to say whether the whole of the relief demanded is such as the plaintiff is entitled to. It is no ground of demurrer that the plaintiff asks for more than he can recover.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Herbert Hall vs. Joseph Naylor.—Ingraham, F. J.—I see no ground for interfering in this case except as to the amount.

For the first bill of goods there was no evidence to show what portion came to the hands of the defendant. The plaintiff was bound to establish his case, and it was just as necessary to show what part of the first bill the defendant had, as to show that he received any of it. The Jury are not allowed to guess at the quantity; and when it appeared that a portion had been sold at retail before the assignment, and no way afforded by which it could be ascertained whether half or a quarter, or more of the lot remained, the evidence is too indefinite to sustain the finding of the Jury.

The motion for a new trial must be granted on payment of costs, unless the plaintiff consents to reduce the verdict to $128 25 and interest, in which case the motion is denied with costs.

[Advertisement.]

Man of Sense.—Where is the man of sense whose mind is unprejudiced—who, from the infectious smell after death would not say, Would this body have been bereft of life had putrefaction been prevented? Are men born but to be sick? Shall the lower animals live their full extent, and man only prematurely perish? Let us follow nature; let us cleanse the blood from impurities, and we shall live to the full extent of the oil in our lamp of life. From Brandreth's Pills, like clouds from the sun, fly impurities, repletions, indigestions, fevers, griefs and perils of death.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Bookstores, Nos. 241 Hudson-street, and 296 Bowery. Also of D. D. Wright, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis-street; of Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and of all respectable medicine-venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

A Word to Persons in Delicate Health.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

James E. Ray, No. 168 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia, Gravel, Rheumatism and Kidney Complaints.—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed with great success in the above complaints by the best medical practitioners in this country. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. Sole Importer, Udolpho Wolfe,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.
No. 26 South Front, Philadelphia.

The Schnapps is a concentrated tincture of juniper distilled by the proprietor at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Here is Health for All! Yes! For All!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Ladies have taken a lively interest in the announcement of Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Their proposed plan of closing out their entire stock of rich Dress Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent. below cost, will go into operation this (Monday) morning. The ladies, therefore, may reasonably expect to hear of wonderful bargains in rich shawls, mantillas, silks, barege de laines, Paris printed jaconets, tissues, lawns, &c. The prices of dry goods is an institution fully understood by the ladies, consequently we may expect to hear satisfactory quotation among the purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

Baby Show a Week More.—Positively the only and the last week of this extraordinary exhibition. All the prize babies, twins, triplets, &c., may be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and many in the evening, on raised platforms, where they cannot be handled. This is the most beautiful and interesting display of infant beauty and perfection ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 for Ten Writing Lessons, and full success guaranteed to every pupil. The subscriber will receive new pupils this day, at the above charges. Double Entry book-keeping reduced from $25 to $12 50 for a thorough course. Private instruction given. Oliver B. Goldsmith, Nos. 361 and 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Check Marseilles suits, $8 50; Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; June suits, $2 50 and $3; Marseilles Vests, $1; fashionable double-breasted Cloth Coats, $8, &c., &c., at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 57 deaths as having occurred during the week ending the 9th inst., from the following

Diseases—Aneurism, Cholera Infantum, Congestion of the Brain, Constipation, Cyania, Delirium Tremens, Dropsy, Drowned, Epilepsy, Hemorrhage, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Teething, unknown—one each. Dropsy in the Heart, Dysentery, Typhus Fever, Heart Disease, Inflammation of the [illegible] each. [illegible] and Scarlet Fever, six each. [illegible] Females 23; Adults [illegible]; Minors [illegible]. Total 57.

Brooklyn Ordinances.

The ordinances of the old city of Brooklyn, since the 1st of January, not conflicting with those adopted, have been extended over the consolidated city by action of the Common Council, with an amendment to section 28.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of May there were 542 patients treated at this Dispensary, of whom there were 226 males and 306 females. Of this number 380 were of foreign birth, and 162 natives; 1,551 prescriptions have been gratuitously dispensed.

Church Difficulties.

Deacon Hodges, of the colored Baptist Church, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was on Friday fined $7 50 by Alderman Eames, for an assault and battery recently committed in the church where he officiates.

Military.

The Fourteenth Regiment of New-York State Militia will make a full dress parade on Friday, 15th inst., in Brooklyn. The line will be formed at 3 P. M., and the new uniform will be worn for the first time by this corps.

☞ The body of a child, apparently about two weeks old, was found in an out-building in Dean-street, near Smith, by Assistant Captain Stiger, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, Thursday night, under circumstances which led the officer to believe that the child was alive when left there by its unnatural parent. Coroner Redding was notified and is ferreting out the matter.

Trial of Shaw and Irving for Assault and Battery.

QUEEN'S COUNTY SESSIONS—June 7.

Before Morris Fosdick, County Judge; George H. Horsefield and J. R. Morris, Justices of the Sessions.

The People vs. William Shaw and James Irving.—This was a case of alleged assault and battery committed on the Union Race Course on the 26th of September last. One of the defendants (Shaw) is part proprietor of the race course, and had announced to trot that day several celebrated horses, and among the number was *Highland Maid*, owned by the plaintiff, John M. Butler. This announcement was made without plaintiff's knowledge, and he contradicted it in a card published in a New-York paper. The manner in which this card was worded gave offence to the defendants, who, as it is alleged, on meeting the plaintiff in the course of the day of the trot, attacked and beat him severely.

A civil suit in the same case was afterwards brought in the Circuit Court of Brooklyn, where a verdict of $5,000 was obtained by default in the absence of the defendant's counsel. The default having been opened, the case will be again brought on during the present term of the same Court.

James Irving, one of the defendants, has gained considerable notoriety as an *habitue* of the turf, and more recently by his connection with the Stanwix Hall tragedy. He is a man of middle height, large muscular development, and a broad face, not remarkable for its mild expression. His occupation is that of a butcher, and having accumulated property to some extent, he is thus enabled to gratify his taste for the turf, the ring and other amusements of a "fancy" character. Shaw, his associate, implicated with him, is also a sporting man, as likewise is the plaintiff, J. M. Butler.

J. W. Nye, Esq., appeared for the defence, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal for his client Irving. The Jury could not agree as to the guilt of Shaw, and were accordingly discharged. His case was, therefore, adjourned to the ensuing term of the same Court.

A boy seven years of age fell into the Connecticut River, at Haydenville, a day or two since, and was rescued by the Rev. Mr. Cook. On his way home a person remarked to him, "You got pretty wet, didn't you?" "Yes," said the little one, "but the man that came after me got as bad a ducking as *I did*!"

The schooner *Julius Pringle*, which was fitted out some ten months since, from San Francisco, to go in search of the treasure which was supposed to be buried on Cocos Islands, has returned to San Francisco, after an unsuccessful search.

The Boston *Post* predicts the re-election of Gen. Pierce in 1856.

MARRIED

In this City, in St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, Samuel B. Brown and Mary Russell, daughter of Samuel S. Rogers.

In Boston, on Sunday, June 10, Mr. Thomas Rippon Wallace, late of No. 40 Skinner st., and Islington, London, to Miss Mary Ryan, of Toronto, Canada.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 9, after a short but severe illness, Adeline Emily, wife of J. Cameron Moore, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 32 East 22d st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 10, after a lingering illness, Philip Henry, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family, and of his sons, also, of his sons-in-law, T. ... U. Smith, Rufus R. Sheet, George T. Adee and Thomas Fenner, are invited to attend as above, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 10, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Isabella, wife of James Thomson, aged 59 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James, John and Andrew, and of her son-in-law, Joseph Black, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 69 Monroe-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, June 10, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Henry Hansfold, aged 24 years, 1 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from 16th-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Kingston papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday evening, June 9, with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Julia E. Blackmar, widow of the late John Montgomery, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Timothy Mills, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Seth Hart, Esq., No. 301 Broadway, near Duane-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 10, after a short but severe illness, Daniel Webster Taylor, aged 21 years and 8 months, youngest son of D. G. and Elizabeth Taylor.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 146 West 18th-st. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, June 10, George King, son of Joshua S. and Sarah E. Peck, aged 4 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 Leroy-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 9, Harriet A., wife of Benjamin H. Seabury, and daughter of Reuben C. Reeve, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., nine doors from Fulton, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 10, Edward Morrill Thacher, son of the late Rev. Washington Thacher, of Utica, N. Y., aged 23 years. The remains will be taken to Utica, for interment.

In Brooklyn, at No. 146 Montrose-st., on Thursday, May 31, Barbara Fuchs, aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, June 8, William S. Armstrong, son of Thomas M. and Ann Armstrong, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 262 South 1st st., this day (Monday,) 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, June 9, William P., son of Joseph Durnow, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Plainfield, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Central Railroad Company's boat leaves Pier No. 2 North River at 8 o'clock.

At Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., on Friday morning, June 8, Mrs. Catharine H. Mount, in the 51st year of her age.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 9.

$3,000	California 7s, '70	87	150	Canton Co	[illegible]
2,000	do	87	100	do ... b60	[illegible]
1,000	do	87	100	do ... s3	[illegible]
2,000	do	87	400	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	107	200	Erie Railroad ... c	48
1,000	Kentucky 6s	103	120	do ... s3	48
6,000	Virginia 6s	99	100	do ... s60	48
30,000	Missouri 6s ... s3	94	300	do ... c	48
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75 b3	89	100	do ... b30	48
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds. b60	79	100	do ... s60	48
4,000	do ... b3	79	400	do ... b30	48
10,000	do ... b30	79	100	do ... s30	48
5,000	do ... s60	78	500	Harlem Railroad ... b60	27
5,500	do	78	50	Hudson R. R. R. ... opg	39
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89	250	Reading Railroad ... s30	91
35	Commonwealth Bank	98	200	do ... b60	91
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	106	100	do ... s60	90
10	Hanover Bank	98	450	do ... b3	90
20	Ocean Bank	80	200	do ... b30	90
200	New Creek Coal Co.	2	200	do ... s3	90
100	Cumberl'nd Coal Co. c	30	100	do ... b60	90
150	do ... s60	30	100	do ... s3	90
350	do ... c	30	100	do ... b3	90
100	do ... c	30	600	do ... b3	90
100	do ... s10	30	10	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	38
100	do ... b10	30	75	Mich. Cen. R. R. ... c	92
200	do ... s60	30	50	Panama Railroad	101
300	do ... b60	30	150	do	101
100	do ... b60	30	100	do ... b60	102
400	do	30	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R. ... c	81
150	Morris Canal	14	300	do ... b60	81
100	do	14	275	do ... s3	81
150	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	107	70	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... c	93
10	do	107	50	do ... s15	93
50	M. So. & N. I. R. R. b3	106	50	do ... b3	93

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	Erie Railroad	48
10,000	do ... b60	94	100	do ... s30	48
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	78	50	do ... s3	48
15,000	do ... b60	78	50	do	48
5,000	do ... b60	78	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	81
5,000	do ... s10	78	50	Galena & Chi. R. R.	106
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad ... b60	90
100	Ills. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	90
[illegible]	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	101
[illegible]	do ... b3	30	[illegible]	do	101

Monday, June 11—A. M.

Our Stock market, on Saturday, exhibited no essentially novel features,—the business having been rather moderate, especially in Railway stocks and fancy securities;—while there were but few, if any, important fluctuations in prices. A little more activity was apparent in State stocks, yet these were otherwise about the same as previously reported. Nothing of a decided speculative character transpired. What was done, was mostly to fill orders in the hands of brokers. These continued to complain of the great lack of an outside demand, which seriously restricted the number and extent of commissions to purchase on account of parties having spare means to invest. Illinois Central R. R. Bonds opened at 79, b60, and closed at 78, s10;—do. Freeland Bonds declined a shade; while Illinois Central shares brought an advance of ½ ℔ cent. The amount of the Bonds sold was pretty fair; of the shares, very limited. Erie Bonds of 1875 were in slack demand, yet steady in price. Erie Shares opened at 48¾, cash, and closed at 48½,—a considerable falling off in value, unaccompanied by any remarkable degree of activity. New York Central Bonds rose ½ ℔ cent. at the early Board, but ruled quiet; while do. shares fell about ⅜ ℔ cent., and were sparingly dealt in. Reading shares were more sought after, opening quite firmly and buoyantly at the first meeting of the Board, but closing tamely at ⅜ ℔ cent. lower than on Friday. 50 shares Hudson River Railroad brought 39½—a slight advance. There was something done in Harlem at the early Board, at 27½, b60, but no transactions occurred in it at the afternoon meeting. Panama opened at 101 and closed at 101¼. Cleveland and Toledo advanced ½ ℔ cent.; Galena and Chicago ½, while a few shares of other Railways commanded about previous rates, including some Michigan Central at 92. This Road's total receipts were $293,338 in May, against $200,020 same month of 1854—an increase this year of $93,318. Its total receipts for the six months ending on the 1st inst. were $1,040,940; against $689,429 the same period last year—giving an increase, the half year just closed, of $351,511. Nothing was done in Chicago and Rock Island Stock. It was last sold at 86½. This Company earned $128,990 in May, against $109,289 the same month last year—an increase of $19,701. There have been no regular sales of Cleveland and Pittsburg shares since last Tuesday, when a small lot brought 35. The earnings of this road were $55,839 last month, against $51,283 same month in 1854,—the increase, this year, being $4,556. Cumberland Coal stock was in fair request, opening at 30¾, cash, but closing at 30, b30. Canton stock was quiet, yet steady. Missouri State sixes advanced ⅜ ℔ cent; while Kentucky sixes brought 103½; Virginia sixes, 99½; and Ohio sixes of 1860, 107. California sevens, of 1870, opened at 87, and closed at 87½. Such was the state of the Stock market at the close of the week,—during which, a moderate business had been transacted, without bringing about any very important changes in prices. Money was in ample supply, and in the absence of a brisk inquiry therefor, loan and discount rates ruled low. The continued heavy export of specie was fully compensated for by the receipts in part of Treasure from California, and in part of specie from the interior. Hence, there is no serious falling off in the amount of capital available in this market. Exchanges unchanged. Not much done therein for the "*North Star.*"

The past week's import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table given in our last paper, amounted to $2,651,038, against $1,036,160, same week last year. This exhibits a considerable increase, this year, which increase is more apparent in general merchandise than in Dry Goods. For the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of specie, as shown by our semi-official weekly tables, reach $143,048,000, against $172,069,000 to corresponding date the *previous Treasury year, exhibiting* a *very decided* falling off in this year's imports. The export of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week, equaled $1,246,061, against $1,539,410 the same week last year. For the Treasury year, to the present date, the exports, exclusive of specie, have amounted to $55,296,000, against $67,226,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The exports of specie hence, during the week, as entered at the New-York Custom House, add up but $226,606, embracing the entire Treasure freight of the *North Star*, which left this port on Saturday for Havre; but not, of course, including the shipment per the Cunarder, from Boston, on last Wednesday, of a little over $1,000,000, of which about $850,000 went from this City. The direct export hence of specie for the week is under that for the corresponding week last year—as on Saturday, June 10, 1854, there was a shipment reported by the *Baltic*, alone, of $625,000;—but the addition of the $850,000, sent forward from New-York, by the last Boston outward-bound steamer, to the direct export hence the present week, gives an excess, this year. We cannot find in our files any notice of any specie export from this port for the week ending the 10th of last June, save that by the *Baltic* mentioned above. Hence, we presume the said shipment comprised the whole of the week's exports. By our weekly tables, the export of Specie from the port of New-York for the current Treasury year reaches $33,609,000, against $30,906,000 to same date the previous Treasury year. The import of California Gold during the week, as reported in the steamers' manifests, was $1,019,000; but if what is known to have been in the hands of passengers were added to this, it would swell the total amount a good deal. The United States Assistant Treasurer in New-York held on Saturday, in all the departments under his charge, $6,256,921, against $6,274,987 at the close of the previous week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance was $2,353,251, Saturday's receipts (including $50,000 from Dubuque,) having been $137,032,—and payments but $12,821. The regular Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the previous week was $2,454,533, a little heavier than that of Saturday.

The general markets have experienced some decided changes the past week. With very favorable news from Europe, and continued light receipts from the South, Cotton has been quite freely dealt in, and has advanced ½c.@⅝c. ℔ ℔. In some cases the week's rise equals ¾c. ℔ ℔., but this is an extreme improvement. Flour has been more liberally tendered for sale, and though it has attracted considerable attention, it has in general decreased in value 50c.@62½c. ℔ bbl. on State and Western; 12½c. ℔ bbl. on Canadian; and 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. on Southern. The scarcity of Wheat has prevented an active business, and any serious deterioration therein; while Corn, which has been quite abundant, has declined 7c.@8c. ℔ bush., chiefly on Western mixed, this being about the only kind in good stock or demand. Provisions have fluctuated slightly, but not to any extent calling for special remark; while other articles have scarcely varied. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports of the principal articles of produce for the past week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,734	$288,004	5,636	$366,302
Flour, bbls.	17,468	149,914	5,142	55,467
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,862	11,336	1,324	6,381
Wheat, bushels	25,144	60,125	—	—
Corn, bushels	150,103	112,554	64,783	75,142
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	4,036	56,304	1,005	14,057
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	2,843	30,666	351	5,044
Total Produce		$738,793		$423,064
Miscellaneous		803,617		822,997
Total for the week		[illegible]		$1,246,061

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The North western Virginia Railroad Company have recently issued a report of its affairs, from which we learn that $200,000 are wanted to complete the road,—to meet which, and to pay the contractors the percentage retained as security for the completion of their contracts, the Board have authorized the further issue of bonds to the extent of $2,000,000, including the $500,000 to be endorsed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The present prospect is that the road will be completed May, 1856, and opened for travel and trade. The road will favor Baltimore interests mainly.

The receipts of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the month of May, 1855, were:

From freight	$14,451 13
From passenger fare, mail and express freight	8,178 14
Total	$22,629 27

A meeting of the Charles River Railroad Company of Massachusetts was held in Boston on last Wednesday, when a Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported in favor of uniting that road with the road running from New Haven through Connecticut and Rhode Island, known as the New-York and Boston Road, and which is mostly built. Authority for this was granted by the late Legislature. The meeting was in favor of the project, and another Committee was appointed to meet a Committee of the other road to agree upon terms of union, and to report at an adjourned meeting, July 3.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad will sell at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on the 19th inst., the remaining assets of that Company, consisting of the following Securities:

1,843 shares of New-York Central, par value	$184,300
18 bonds of N. Y. Central, (7 ℔ cent.)	14,800
263 bonds of N. Y. Central, (6 ℔ cent.)	263,000

The sale will be for cash, and as soon thereafter as the accounts and dividend lists can be prepared, a dividend will be declared, embracing all the funds, except a trifle for contingencies of claims against the Company.

Saturday's Philadelphia *Ledger* mentions a report current in that city of a 10 ℔ cent. semi-annual dividend next month on Reading Railroad shares. It also speaks of an intimation that there may be at the same time another stock dividend, covering some further expenditures legitimately chargeable to the account of capital.

The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 9.

The anthracite coal trade from the Schuylkill coal region has fallen off a little the past week, in consequence, as we have been informed, of the unusual amount of water in the mines. This matter will probably be remedied in a few days, and business will then become as active as ever again.

For the week ending on Thursday, the Reading Railroad brought down 36,368 tons, and for the season 956,751 tons, against 813,769 tons to the same time last year. The Schuylkill Navigation Company shows also a very light tonnage. The whole amount of coal brought down for the week ending on Thursday, was only 16,897 tons, and for the season 431,273 tons, against 282,199 tons.

The shipments by the Lehigh navigation for the week ending on Saturday last were again heavy, reaching 40,332 tons, and for the season 263,720 tons. Some persons are already putting in their next Winter's supply, having learned from experience that cleaner and better coal is obtained now than later in the season, when business is more crowded.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday June 7.

Cotton Market firm with an upward tendency. Sales yesterday 800 bales at 10½c.@11½c.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 8.

Cotton Market dull. Sales 1,000 bales Middling nominally 10½c.@11½c., scarce. The sales of the week foot up 16,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,000 bales, against 15,000 same time last year. The receipts are less than last year 207,000 bales. Stock, 43,000 bales fair. Sugar—Sales at 5¾c. Coffee—Sales of the week 17,000 bags. Stock, 14,000 bags prime at 9¾c. Corn—Prices are lower. White sells $1.

Providence, Saturday, June 9.

Cotton—The market has been very active during the week, with sales of about 7,000 bales. Prices have advanced about ½c. Wool—Market dull, with a slight improvement at the close. Prices about the same. Sales 77,000 lbs. Printing Cloths—Market active. Prices have advanced ⅛c., and the tendency is upward. Sales 63,400 pieces.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 9—[illegible] P. M.

The inquiry for Flour this morning was moderate. The prices are about the same as yesterday. Sales 300 bbls. at $10@$10 25 for fancy and extra Michigan. No sales Upper Lake. Wheat dull—buyers refusing to give yesterday's prices for large parcels. No sales of consequence made. Corn more active, and holders are more disposed to accede to buyers' views. Sales about 30,000 bushels, at 85c. Oats are in slight request, few offering, and no sales. Whisky dull. Canal Freights unchanged—Corn 11c.@12c. to Albany, 13c.@13½c. to New-York.

Albany, Saturday, June 9—[illegible] P. M.

Flour is steady. Receipts by Canal light. Wheat—Sales 700 bush. White Michigan at $2 61. Corn 98c. afloat, and 97c. to arrive on Monday. Sales 15,000 bush. Western mixed. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 976 bbls. Pork; 36,613 bush. Corn; 7,145 bush. Oats.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Pacific	New-York	Liverpool	June 13
Washington	New-York	Southampton	June 16
Ericsson	New-York	Havre	June 16
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 20
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	June 27

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	June 6
St. Louis	Southampton	New-York	June 6
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	June 9
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	June 16

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Barker, James Thompson, wife and daughter; O. Franklin and lady, J. D. Kemp, Phil. A. Laidlaw and wife; [illegible] — Total, 161.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—[illegible] and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—[illegible], J. L. Hartridge, F. C. Martin, T. L. Martin—and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Wm. W. Townes, John C. Sherman, Isaac G. Allen, Edmund Brown, R. C. Barton and lady, Edward Lothe, J. D. Kingsbury, Richard J. Alfriend, John E. Harner, Lewis L. Bailey, Mrs. S. Oliver and 2 children, [illegible] and 29 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—[illegible] and 35 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 26 | Sun sets.....7 33 | Moon rises..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....3 47 | Gov. Island.....[illegible] | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Black Warrior, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Friday, at 6 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama.

Brig Buffalo, (Br.,) Stewart, Maitland, N. S., via Salem 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. A. H. Pettit, Andrews, Georgetown, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mariah, Robinson, Plymouth, with shingles to Benedict & Brothers.

Schr. J. S. Boyd, Matthews, Oracoke, with shingles to Benedict & Bros.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Aguadilla, P. R., May 26, with sugar, molasses and coffee to J. H. Ontavia & Co.—vessel to White & Duncan.

Propeller Parker Vein, (Cromwell's line,) Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Arrived.....Sunday, June 10.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship E. Aymar, Lampher, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Co.

Ship W. B. Travis Smith, Galveston May 20, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower.

[illegible]

Schr. D. S. Warner, Harmon, Charleston, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Black Warrior, Bullock, Havana; North Star, Warnock, for Havre; Knoxville, Ludlow, for Savannah; James Adger, Turner, for Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, for Norfolk, &c. Ship North Wind, Ripley, Calcutta.

WIND—Sunrise N. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, W. S. W. and light.

Below.

Ships Aurora, Bunting, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers, to C. Grinnell; Empire State, Briar, Liverpool May 8, with mdse. and passengers to D. A. Kingsland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 9—Arr., at San Francisco, May 18, ship Herald of the Morning, fm. New-York Feb. 4; also, arr., 3 masted brig J. A. Faulkenberg, fm. Manilla in 59 ds., with dates to April 7, said to be the shortest trip on record; she reports the arr. at Manilla March 24, of ship Flying Fish, fm. San Francisco.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9—Arr., ships Silas Holmes, New-York; Amazon and Prometheus, Boston.

BOSTON, June 10—Arr. ships Anna Kimball, Antwerp; Harriet Ewing, Baltimore; barks Mary H. Ross, Palermo, Gibraltar, May 7; brig Abbottsford, Galveston. Weather clear, with a strong northwest gale all day.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8—Arr. ship B. C. Berry, New-York; Kate Shasson, Boston.

Memoranda.

The schr. Emily Ward, fm. Wilmington, is ashore below Quarantine dock, Staten Island. She will have to be discharged before she can be got off.

Foreign Ports.

At Aguadilla, P. R., May 26, brig T. A. Cunningham, Rich, for New-York in 3 ds.